

Section B

A SITUATION ANALYSIS OF KOPANONG

2.1 Community priority issues

During a series of public participation meetings held from February 2010 to March 05, 2010, a range of priority community needs and resources were identified. Participants were divided into smaller groups who then ranked the broad development issues according to a point system to arrive at a number of development priorities. The resulting community priority issues are indicated overleaf according to their ranking after the prioritization thereof.

Edenburg – Public Participation - Community¹

ITEM	COMMENT
Telephone	Extension of existing telephone lines to new extensions
Street and Storm Water	Upgrading of internal streets and roads Upgrading of storm water system
Transport	Taxi Rank
Cemeteries	Fencing of graveyards
Housing and Land	Accessibility to land Improving existing mud houses
Health and Welfare	24-hour ambulance service Old age home
Education	New libraries Availability of Technikon/Technical college
Economy	Shopping complex Job opportunities
Sports and recreation	Improving existing halls

Reddersburg – Public Participaton – community

ITEM	DEVELOPMENT ISSUE RAISED
Sanitation	Upgrading of sewer t waterborne sanitation for 134 stands
Electricity and Lights	Streetlights
Street and Storm Water	Upgrading of paving roads Storm water systems
Transport	Construction of taxi rank
Housing and Land	Upgrading of dilapidated houses Accessibility to land
Health and Welfare	Clinics need to be opened 24 hours Funding home-based care for patients
Education and Training	New libraries Availability for bursaries for further studies
Economy	Job opportunities

¹ Kopanong IDP Review 2010-11

Phillippolis - public participation

Item	Comment
Sanitation	Upgrading
Electric and Lights	High mast street lights
Street and Storm Water	Storm water system Upgrading of road linking Phillippolis, Jagersfontein, Trompsburg
Housing and Land	Additional houses Upgrading of dilapidated houses
Health and Welfare	Clinics need to be opened 24 hours Fire fighter vehicle
Education and Training	New library Availability of bursaries for further studies
Economy	Shopping complex Job opportunities

Bethulie – Public Participation – community

ITEM	DEVELOPMENT ISSUE RAISED
Housing and Land availability	Upgrading of dilapidated houses
Cemeteries	Public toilets in cemeteries and water taps
Streets and storm water	Upgrading of roads Storm water system Upgrading the road between Aliwal North and Bethulie
Health and welfare	New clinic Day care centre Public toilets in town
Education and training	Construction of pre-school High school combined school, adult based education Skills development centre
Economy	Job opportunities Agriculture projects for the youth
Sports and recreation	Upgrading of existing halls Development of Bethulie resort Sports fields

Gariep Dam – Public participation - community

DEVELOPMENT SECTOR	DEVELOPMENT ISSUE RAISED
Water	Upgrading of extension of water reservoir and pressure towers
Sanitation	Upgrading of sewerage system Install a new pump oxidation pond
Waste management	Dumping sites
Street and Storm Water	Storm water system in Hydro Park
Housing and Land	Houses Provision of land
Agricultural Development	Fencing of commonage land Equipment for farming
Health and Welfare	Of critical importance is operating hours of the clinics. It is hereby requested that the clinic operate 24 hours
Cemeteries	Extension of cemeteries
Economy	Job opportunities
Sports and recreation	Upgrading of a swimming pool Sports facilities for youth Luncheon club for the elders

Springfontein – Public Participation – community

ITEM	DEVELOPMENT ISSUE
Sanitation	Upgrading
Electricity and lights	High mast lighting
Streets and storm water	Upgrading roads and pavements Proper storm-water drainage system
Transport	Upgrading taxi ranks and railway station
Housing and Land	Access to land/ownership and title deed
Health and welfare	Hospice for disabled and abused children
Cemeteries	Fencing of cemeteries
Education and training	Upgrading of existing library Provision and improvement of schools Building a hall for a primary school
Economy	Construction of Business centre Construction of multi-skills centre Job creation
Sports and recreation	Building a new community hall

Jagersfontein – Public Participation -community

ITEM	COMMENT
Water	Improving the availability and convenient water supply
Sanitation	Waterborne sewerage
Street and Storm Water	Upgrading of internal streets and roads Upgrading of storm water system
Electricity	High mast street lightning
Telecommunication	Improving telecommunication services
Housing and Land	Houses Upgrading of housing units Erven backlog Taxi rank
Health and Welfare	24-hour ambulance service
Education	Training centre
Economy	Shopping complex Job opportunities

Trompsburg– Public Participation – community

ITEM	DEVELOPMENT ISSUE
Sanitation	Upgrading and maintenance of sanitation infrastructure Maintenance and fencing of oxidation ponds
Electricity and lights	High mast street lighting Lightning at rail station
Streets and storm water	Upgrading streets and pavements
Waste Management	Dumping sites
Transport	Construction of taxi rank
Housing and Land	Housing Upgrading un-used sites
Health and welfare	Hospice for elderly 24-Hour clinic service and doctor 24-Hour Ambulance service

Cemeteries	Fencing of cemeteries
Education and training	New library High school with classes to grade 12 Upgrading of crèche Sports facilities for schools
Economy	Camp for live stock Fencing of the existing commonages
Sports and recreation	Indoor sports centre

Faurismith – Public Participation – community

ITEM	DEVELOPMENT ISSUE
Sanitation	
Electricity and lights	High mast light Electrification of some houses
Streets and storm water	Proper storm water drainage system
Waste Management	New landfill site
Transport	Taxi rank
Housing and Land	More low cost housing
Health and welfare	A twenty four hour clinic A permanent doctor for the area Accessible ambulances services
Cemeteries	Equipment for digging the grave Fencing and building of ablution bloc
Education and training	A satellite FET college
Economy	Initiative of job intensive projects Transparent process of tendering Youth development projects
Sports and recreation	Sports ground Multipurpose sports center

2.1.1 Consolidated priorities through a public participation process

Inputs of communities as related to priority issues are tabled below

Specific Items from the list of Inputs The list of Items focused on		Summarised Inputs by the community In the spaces below is the inputs from the community
1	<u>Infrastructure:</u> <i>e.g. Water, sanitation, electricity, roads, housing etc</i>	✓ ALLOCATIONS OF SITES ✓ PROPER SANITATION ✓ PAVING OF ROADS ✓ HOUSING DEVELOPMENT ✓ INSTALLATION ELECTRICITY ✓ BUILDING OF STADIA AND SPORTS FACILITIES ✓ PROVISION OF PIPE WATER ✓ RENOVATION OF COMMUNITY AMMINITIES (HALLS ETC.) ✓ FENCING AND CLEANING OF GRAVEYARDS ✓ DEVELOPMENT OF TAXI RANKS AND TOILETS IN THE TAXI RANK ✓ DEVELOPMENT OF LANDFILL SITES. ✓ PROVISION OF CHEMICALS FOR SEWERAGE CLEANSING ✓ DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY PARKS ✓ PROVISION OF SAFE AND AFFORDABLE WATER ✓ TOILETS ✓ ELECTRICITY AND STREET LIGHTS ✓ UPGRADING OF ROADS, MAINTENANCE OF EXISTING ROADS. ✓ LAND SHOULD BE MADE AVAILABLE FOR COMMONAGES, INDUSTRIES, SITES AND PARKS ✓ CEMETERY SHOULD BE FENCED, MAINTAINED, EXTENDED ✓ LANDFILL SITES TO BE FENCED AND MAINTAINED
2	<u>Local Economic Development:</u> <i>e.g. SMME, jobs, funding, etc</i>	➤ DEVELOPMENT OF FLEE MARKETS ➤ MUNICIPALITY TO ESTABLISH START UP FUNDING FOR SMME'S REGISTRATION ➤ LOCALIZE GIPSA TO BENEFIT SMME'S ➤ INITIATE RECYCLING PROJECT TO CREATE JOBS ➤ MUNICIPALITY PROCUREMENT POLICY SHOULD BENEFIT LOCAL PEOPLE WHERE POSSIBLE ➤ ENCOURAGE CO-OPERATIVES TO ACQUIRE FRANCHISING OF RETAILERS ➤ HYDROPONICS ➤ MAKE LAND ACCESSIBLE FOR SMALL AND MEDIUM FARMING ➤ ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMUNITY BAKERIES ➤ ALLOCATE FUNDS FOR SEWING PROJECTS ➤ ALLOCATE FUNDS FOR BUSINESS SKILLS DEVELOPMENT ➤ FACTORY MANUFACTURING WINDOWS AND DOORS ➤ ESTABLISHMENT OF A MALL NEXT TO N6 ROAD ➤ ESTABLISHMENT OF FACTORIES, E.G. PAMPERS FACTORY, ➤ SHOE MAKING FACTORY ➤ DRY CLEANING SHOP
3	• <u>Municipal Governance</u>	• THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD FIND A WAY TO GET RID OF MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES, BOTH ELECTED AND APPOINTED, WHO ARE INCOMPETENT AND LAZY OR SIMPLY INEPT. • MUNICIPAL TRANSPARENCY: A DRAFT SHOULD PRESENTED TO THE COMMUNITY • BEFORE REVIEW THE FOLLOWING YEAR UPDATED INFO SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THE COMMUNITY • THE COMMUNITY SHOULD BE WELL INFORMED ABOUT DIFFERENT POLICIES • STRENGTHENING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COUNCILORS AND COMMUNITIES • CLEAR POSITIONS OF RESPONSIBILITIES OF MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS • BEFORE REVIEW THE FOLLOWING YEAR UPDATED INFORMATION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THE COMMUNITY • MUNICIPAL TRANSPARENCY: A DRAFT SHOULD BE PRESENTED TO THE COMMUNITY • THE COMMUNITY SHOULD BE WELL INFORMED ABOUT DIFFERENT POLICIES • THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD FIND A WAY TO GET RID OF MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES, BOTH ELECTED AND APPOINTED, WHO ARE INCOMPETENT AND LAZY OR SIMPLY INEPT • BATHOPELE PRINCIPLES SHOULD BE ENFORCED IN ALL MUN. OFFICES • ESTABLISH STREET / SECTOR FORUMS • GOVERNMENT SHOULD ADHERE TO THE MANDATE • ESTABLISHMENT OF HELP DESKS AT UNITS • COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION IS POOR • FEED BACK SESSIONS TO BE NCOURAGED • POOR HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT TO BE ERADICATED • ESTABLISH PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OFFICE • APPOINTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT WORKERS

Specific Items from the list of Inputs The list of Items focused on	Summarised Inputs by the community In the spaces below is the inputs from the community
4 Social Issues <i>e.g. Safety, Security, Clinics, Hospitals, Schools, Grants, Sports, Recreation, etc</i>	❖ RESPONSE TIME (VERY SLOW) ❖ ALCOHOL ABUSE, LACK OF CONTROL (BY LAWS) ❖ AGE NOT OBSERVED AT TAVERNS ❖ MINERS SEND FOR BUYING ALCOHOL AND CIGARETTE ❖ LACK OF SAFETY AT SCHOOLS AND IMPROPER CONDUCT AND UNCONTROLLED ACCESS ❖ POLICE PRESENCE AT COMMUNITY MEETINGS TO BE ENCOURAGED CLINICS AND HOSPITALS ○ SHORTAGE OF NURSES AT CLINIC A BIG CONCERN ○ LACK OF RESOURCES / MED AT THE CLINIC ○ THE CURRENT HOSPITAL IS A WAITING ROOM FOR YOUR DYING DAY ONLY SCHOOLS ▪ PROPER SECURITY FENCING REQUIRED AT ALL SCHOOLS, AND ACCESS MANAGEMENT GRANT ▪ NEED FOR CREATING A DATABASE OF ALL RESIDENTS THAT QUALIFY FOR GOVERNMENT GRANT SPORTS AND RECREATION 🚦 LACK OF ACCESS TO THE STADIUM FACILITIES FOR BLACK COMMUNITIES 🚦 COMMUNITY HALL NEED REHABILITATION OR A NEW BUILDING 🚦 GRAVEYARD NEEDS TO BE FENCED AND CLEANED.

Conclusion

Together with the regional analysis, sector plan analysis and the needs identified by the community through a public participation process, strategic objectives are being prioritized and formulated for the next five years

2.2 Regional analysis of Kopanong

2.2.1 Introduction

To identify and prioritize development issue an analysis of the current situation in Kopanong is done in order to develop a basis for strategic planning. The strategic plan will include objectives and identify intervention and projects.

It needs to be noted that for the purpose of this Chapter only official statistic available for Kopanong municipality from Statistics South Africa (SSA), could be used. SSA indicated that new statistics will be available only during November 2007. In addition, information was sources from Global Insight, and Quantec databases.

2.2.2 Background of regional analysis

The overall vision for development of the Free State is outlined in the Free State Growth and Development Strategy (FSGDS) towards 2014. Development goals and the economic growth rate of 6% per annum guide Integrated Development planning. Kopanong municipality should align its development plans in accordance with this objective for economic growth.

This part of the IDP shares basic information on the municipality, identify key trends and suggestions from the data and make some comments and suggestions in respect of the strategic plan for Kopanong.

The information retrieved from the regional analysis serves to:

- provide an economic and infrastructure profile of Kopanong;
- apply the principles of the National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP) where possible on Kopanong; and
- analyse the basic demographic and environmental conditions in which the economy of the Kopanong finds itself

This part consists of:

- The demographic trends
- A brief overview of the environmental situation
- Economic output and trends
- Employment trends
- An application of the NSDP to identify development potential
- An analysis of the level of infrastructure and services
- An overview of social infrastructure
- Safety and security issues in the area

Methodology

The baseline set of data is retrieved from Census data from Statistics South Africa. It is difficult to detect specific detail data for Kopanong and this need to be reviewed once the new statistics in October/November 2007 is published. Where available the most recent statistics are reflected.

Furthermore:

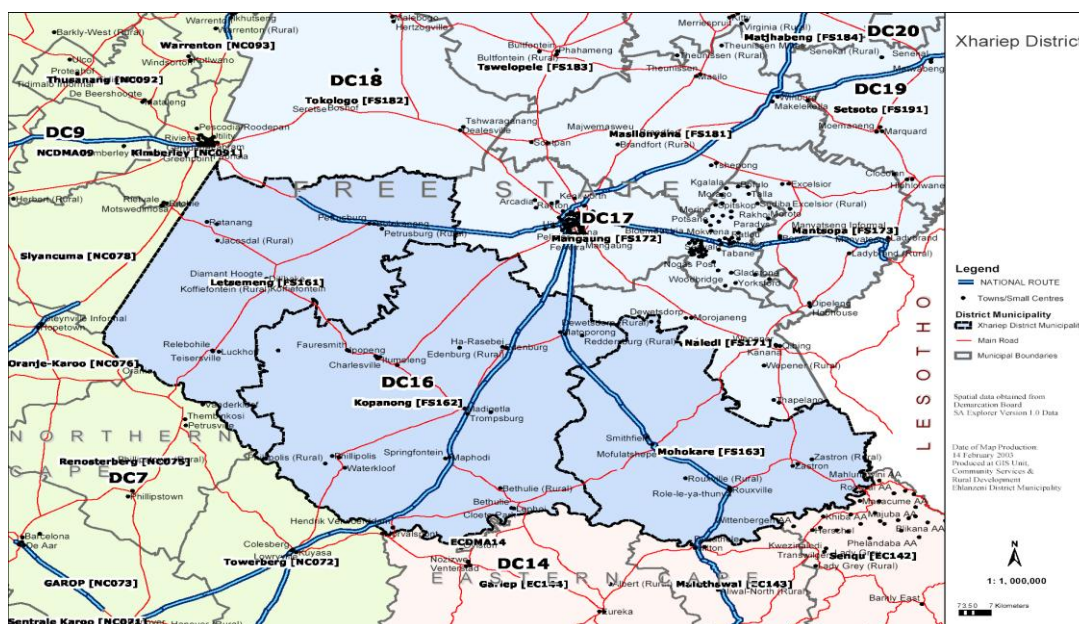
- The emphasis on trends over a number of years provides valuable information for planning. In the case of census data, focus was placed on comparisons between 1996 and 2001. Other data revealed comparisons between 1995 and 2005
- In respect of the economic data, Gross Value Added (GVA) is mostly used as appose to Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The main reason is that GDP is not always available at sub-regional level. The main difference between GVA and GDP is that GVA does not include taxes and subsidies. In practice, there is thus virtually no difference when growth rates and relative economic contribution are determined.

2.2.3 Spatial analysis of Kopanong

Most of the information shared in this paragraph relates to information acquired from the reviewed IDP 2007/08, the latest available statistics and National spatial development perspective.

Kopanong Municipality is the biggest Local Municipalities in Xhariep District in terms of area and covers 11.7% of the Free State which is 1 523 407 Hectares². The other Municipalities in the Xhariep District are Mohokare and Letsemeng.

² FSGDS 2006-2014:4



Map 1: Xhariep District Municipality (IDP 2005/2006)

The Kopanong Municipal consists of eight town's i.e. Reddersburg, Edenburg, Fauresmith, Jagersfontein, Trompsburg, Springfontein, Phillippolis and Bethulie

Basic agricultural products are exported from the area for processing and re-imported into the areas as consumer products – very little processing of agricultural products should be considered as a strategy to reduce dependence of the area on production of products that are processed elsewhere.

Historical events that took place in the municipality, aspects of the natural and man-made environment and local activities may form the basis for promoting tourism as a significant economic activity. Some of these events, man-made and natural environment aspects are:

- "Lake Gariep" and the Gariep water festival;
- Game reserve at Lake Gariep
- Jagersfontein Mine;
- The "tiger project" at Phillippolis;
- The Orange River Ravine from the Gariep Dam wall to the P K le Roux Dam Wall;
- Battlefields of significant battles conducted during the Anglo-Boer War, e.g. Mostert's hoek
- Phillippolis "witblits" festival;
- Historial building in Phillippolis, e.g. the Dutch Reformed Church, library, old jail, the house where Lourens van der Post was born, Adam Kok, the Griqua leadre's house, kraal and structure where gunpowder was kept, and
- Fauresmith horse endurance run.

Soils

Southern areas of the Free State mostly have calcareous soils. According to the FSGDS the whole of the Xhariep District mainly has soils of intermediate to poor suitability for arable agriculture or forestry or grazing where climate permits. Xhariep with Thabo Mofutsanyane have the highest percentages of soils for conservation only³.

³ FSGDS 2006-2014:17

No dominant class	Not suitable for agriculture or commercial forestry; suitable for conservation, recreation or water catchments	Soils highly suited to arable agriculture where climate permits	Soils not suitable for arable agriculture; suitable for forestry or grazing where climate permits	Soils of intermediate suitability for arable agriculture where climate permits	Soils of poor suitability for arable agriculture where climate permits	Waterbodies / other	TOTAL
23757.4	100511.4	34.7	1205026.7	10277.2	164410.8	19388.8	1523407.2
1.6	6.6	0.0	79.1	0.7	10.8	1.3	100.0

Table 2.1.3 Soil potential in Kopanong⁴

Climate and geology

Temperatures are extreme, and the area experiences hot mid-summer conditions and very cold winters. The whole Kopanong is mainly lowlands with hills.

2.3 Demographic analysis

Following below is a number of Tables that summarize the population of Kopanong in terms of numbers, growth, gender, age, etc.

2.3.1 Population Distribution

The total population in the Municipality was 55,936⁵ in 2001 of which 29 048 were female and 26 892 male. It is doubtful whether there is any major migration of people from outside the municipality into the municipality. Migration tends to be from commercial farms to the nine formal settlements and between the urban settlements within the municipality.

The total population were organized as 17,630 households, with the bulk of households (85%) being five or less members. Approximately 10,500 of households reside in the nine urban settlements.

Population Group

Persons	2001
African	40493
Coloured	9976
Indian	21
White	5451
Total Population	55941

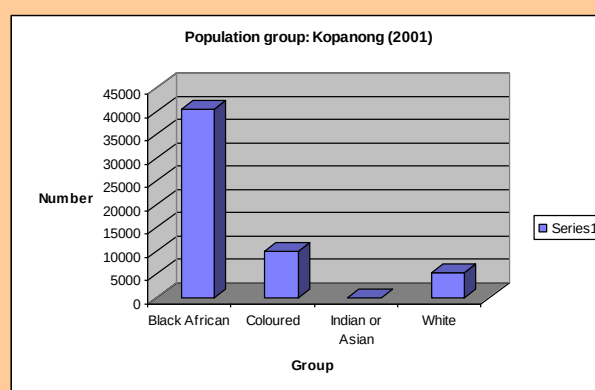


Table 2.2.1 (a) Population group - Kopanong

⁴ FSGDS 2006-2014⁵ Kopanong Local Municipality IDP Review 2007/08

Gender in municipality

Gender by Age

Persons	2001
Male	26892
Female	29048

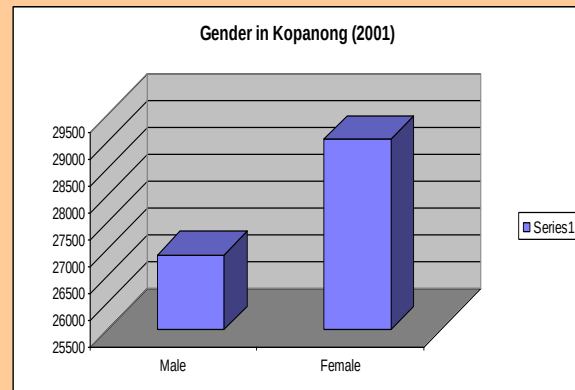


Table 2.2.1 (b) Gender by age - Kopanong

The above table indicates that there must be effort made to ensure that women developmental activities are prioritized. These activities should include opportunities in formal employment capitalizing on national policy provisions such as broad based black empowerment initiatives, Equal Employment Act and employers being gender sensitive in their quest to bring parity of gender in their employment strategies.

In terms of age, slightly less than half of the total population (42.4%) is younger than 20 years and 6,8% is 65 years old or older. Of the population that is younger than 20 years old 73% are of pre-school and school-going age. More than half of the population (50.8%) is between 20 and 64 years old.

Age Distribution of the municipality

Age

Age group	2001
0 to 4	5167
5 to 9	5960
15 to 19	6265
20 to 24	6337
25 to 29	4789
30 to 34	4057
35 to 39	3992
40 to 44	3583
45 to 49	3095
50 to 54	2744
55 to 59	2469
60 to 64	1931
65 to 69	1754
70 to 74	1394
75 to 79	914
80 to 84	674
85+	479

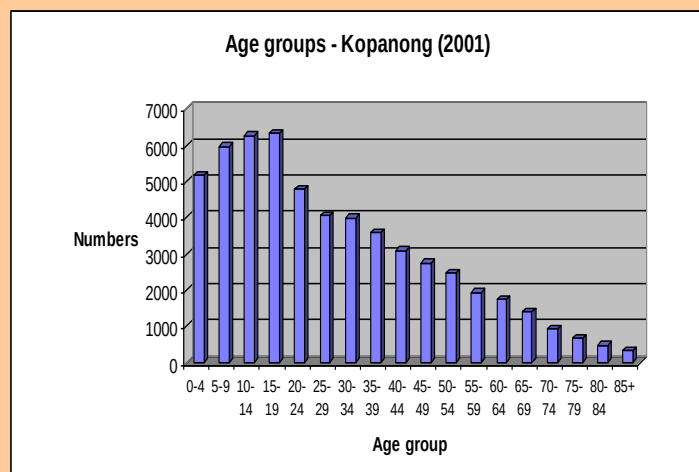


Table 2.2.1 © Age distribution - Kopanong

The age categories suggest quite a number of interventions in the area. For instance, in age category 5-19 the number is moderately high and thus indicating the need for quite a number of primary schools, sports and recreation facilities for children, among other initiatives especially where none or a few exist relative to such infrastructure. In particular, the age group 5-14 have a higher % population in the combined categories of 0-4. Their population category indicates a 15.71 to 16.47% of the total population in the province and is among the other three municipalities like Phumelela and Letsemeng in the province. On the 15-64, it should be assessed especially when it comes to employment creation, employment opportunities in the district, and a number of training institutions around and/or in the nearby municipalities. The Municipality must be prepared to equip the youth to be competitive in case they decide to migrate to other areas in order to find employment⁶ For the aged, thought must be given to existing infrastructure meant for their livelihood like old age homes as well as the existing family support structures for their safe keep in their times of need.

2.4 Economic analysis

2.4.1 GDP

The economy of Kopanong is, like the remainder of the Southern Free State, is dominated by agricultural activities, with Kopanong contributing 45% (R95,545,000) to the GGP of Xhariep in 1996⁷. Almost a third (4,700 persons) of the employed population is employed in the agricultural sector⁸. The agricultural sector is dominated by large/extensive commercial farms with few small scale farms being found in the area.

The predominance of agriculture as primary economic activity in the area means that cycles of prosperity and decline experienced in the agricultural sector, impact on the economic prospects (i.e. whether their economies grow or decline) of the nine urban settlements.

The second biggest contributor to the district's GGP in 1996 was general government, contributing R58, 567,000 followed by financial services with R33, 341,000.

The extremely narrow economic base of Kopanong, i.e. the dependency of local communities on agriculture production, increase the area's vulnerability to economic downturns caused by adverse agricultural conditions, to economic downturns caused by adverse agricultural conditions, such as prolonged droughts, low prices for agricultural goods, e.g. wool prices, rapidly increasing wage in the agricultural sectors and so on. It is therefore important that the central thrust of any economic development strategy for the areas should aim to diversify the economic base.

Economic output is usually measures in terms of Gross domestic Product (GDP). At the national Gross Geographic product (GGP) is used. Figure 2.3.2 (b) provides an overview of annual economic growth since 1995. The overall ten year growth rate between 1995 and 2005 was 19%

⁷ Xhariep District Municipality, 2006:50

⁸ Municipal Demarcation Board, 2003

which is 1.9% on average per annum. For the whole of the District it is on average 3.4% and for the Free State as a whole it is 2.6% per annum.

Economic: GDP 2005 - Free State, Xhariep, Kopanong				
CONCEPT	Gross domestic product at basic values (Rand, constant 2000 prices)	Units	Value	
	Year	1995	1996	2005
P4: Free State	TO: Total	40833094022	43042883952	51308830473
	I01: Agriculture, forestry and fishing	922118966	2572326777	2579247209
	MI: Mining	6711598065	6206473543	5729312382
	MA: Manufacturing	4488340812	4838332396	6483214778
	EL: Electricity & water	1453223975	1591653591	1678575645
	I17: Construction	1022506338	921448853.9	860255476.2
	TR: Wholesale & retail trade; catering and accommodation	5150509393	5279360929	6592395578
	TC: Transport & communication	3383406767	3549544646	4998616465
	FB: Finance and business services	6531105421	6576189814	9240538760
	I24: Community, social and other personal services	4445261842	4565697577	5947500290
	I25: General government services	6725022443	6941855826	7199173891
	P4D01: Xhariep District Municipality	TO: Total	1421590506	1605399127
I01: Agriculture, forestry and fishing		90795523.88	256299689.6	284038273
MI: Mining		218364142.6	209382137.1	307102351.4
MA: Manufacturing		66766787.33	71050124.14	83615728.22
EL: Electricity & water		53420117.36	59086760.99	70343437.91
I17: Construction		40357129.22	36984704.82	40159941.63
TR: Wholesale & retail trade; catering and accommodation		219954042.6	221016668.5	218698354.4
TC: Transport & communication		132991390.9	144705716.5	257498802
FB: Finance and business services		197685548.9	195369181.9	205683918
I24: Community, social and other personal services		133215849.3	136174195.1	169306844.5
I25: General government services		268039974.2	275329948.8	273971218.1
P4D01M02: Kopanong Local Municipality		TO: Total	588720768.9	670719575.3
	I01: Agriculture, forestry and fishing	41165406.27	114821556.9	114767016
	MI: Mining	15031624.02	14910213.03	31116245.65
	MA: Manufacturing	32210299.19	33464099.08	32631065.34
	EL: Electricity & water	29225930.95	32570700.55	40753070.32
	I17: Construction	23736278.36	21739048.17	23433538.47
	TR: Wholesale & retail trade; catering and accommodation	72771366.8	74319895.1	89501515.03
	TC: Transport & communication	58885424.43	62419577.82	82906181.54
	FB: Finance and business services	121169857.6	118220209.9	87813771.85
	I24: Community, social and other personal services	56995281.04	57449260.44	61192988.89
	I25: General government services	137529300.2	140805014.3	136109369.6

Table 2.3.1 (a) GDP Kopanong, Xhariep and Free State. 1995 and 2005

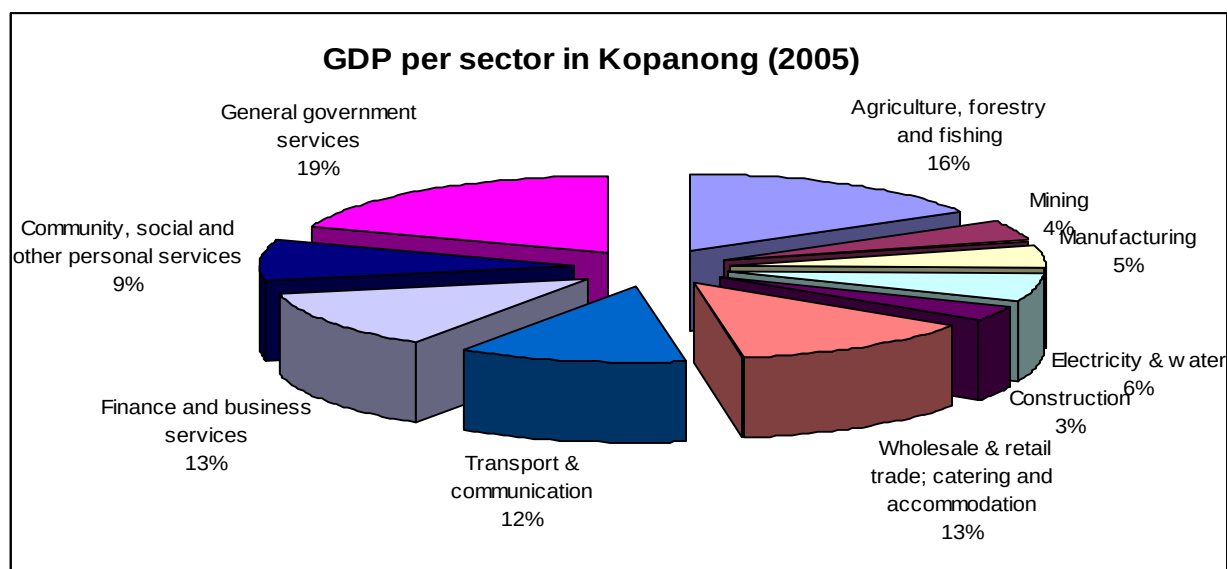


Figure2.3.1 GDP per sector in Kopanong (2005)

P4D01M02: Kopanong Local Municipality		GDP 2005 (Place of work)										
Gross domestic product at basic values (Rand, constant 2000 prices)	Units	Value										
Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
Industry												
TO: Total	588720768.9	670719575.3	680546436.8	631759491.7	668325188.7	689763165.2	666928230.1	673594540.9	665278117.4	674273159.1	700224762.6	
I01: Agriculture, forestry and fishing	41165406.27	114821556.9	117567641.5	76660913.04	102569921.7	126223998.9	107127337	106649672.7	96147342.12	95135138.82	114767016	
MI: Mining	15031624.02	14910213.03	15705463.36	14125093.96	14802246.74	14622614.03	14035414.92	18397666.57	21647457.19	25447535.06	31116245.65	
MA: Manufacturing	32210299.19	33464099.08	34033310.79	32594147.75	33088145.3	34827014.07	34087900.52	33725979.74	32296709.94	32793746.92	32631065.34	
EL: Electricity & water	29225930.95	32570700.55	36015313.54	34199836.69	33753477.08	34694969.39	34407430.86	36296088.65	37432443.86	39633113.98	40753070.32	
I17: Construction	23736278.36	21739048.17	23785296.2	20187531.82	22673822.74	20895916.08	23103866.92	21442991.23	22909666.65	23567501.68	23433538.47	
TR: Wholesale & retail trade; catering and accommodation	72771366.8	74319895.1	74568254.62	74706242.02	79140450.5	82836997.73	76087513.58	78722384.46	83620734.43	86815737.43	89501515.03	
TC: Transport & communication	58885424.43	62419577.82	67319671.31	70720002.28	72348215.27	76525878.88	78900813.62	84683971.04	84020548.5	82780844.65	82906181.54	
FB: Finance and business services	121169857.6	118220209.9	116737232.2	111576912.5	112108212.5	103127838	106037192.2	101416997	93911714.53	93093349.71	87813771.85	
I24: Community, social and other personal services	56995281.04	57449260.44	56306415.57	58553585.46	59415086.49	60921082.07	60807877.66	60789545.3	61668975.56	60758769.66	61192988.89	
I25: General government services	137529300.2	140805014.3	138507837.7	138435226.1	138425610.4	135086856.1	132332882.8	131469244.2	131622524.7	134247421.2	136109369.6	

Table 2.3.1 (b) GDP per sector in Kopanong, 1995 and 2005

Figure 2.3.1 illustrates that the biggest contributor to GDP in Kopanong, is Government Services followed by agriculture. The smallest contributor to GDP is construction, followed by mining and manufacturing. One can assume that the latter (construction) will increase within the next year or three due to the current construction initiatives in the area. This picture could change drastically with influx of people to facilities and employment opportunities resulting from amongst others the hospital-under-construction in Trompsburg.

What is however more significant is the major growth in wholesale and retail trade from 1995 to 2005.

2.4.2 Employment

This section provides an overview of the employment profile in Kopanong.

Labour Force

Status	2001
Employed	12178
Unemployed	7406
Scholar or student	5408
Home-maker or housewife	1549
Pensioner or retired person/to old to work	2508
Unable to work due to illness or disability	1666
Seasonal worker not working presently	269
Does not choose to work	1536
Could not find work	2506
Not applicable (younger than 15 and older than 65)	20913

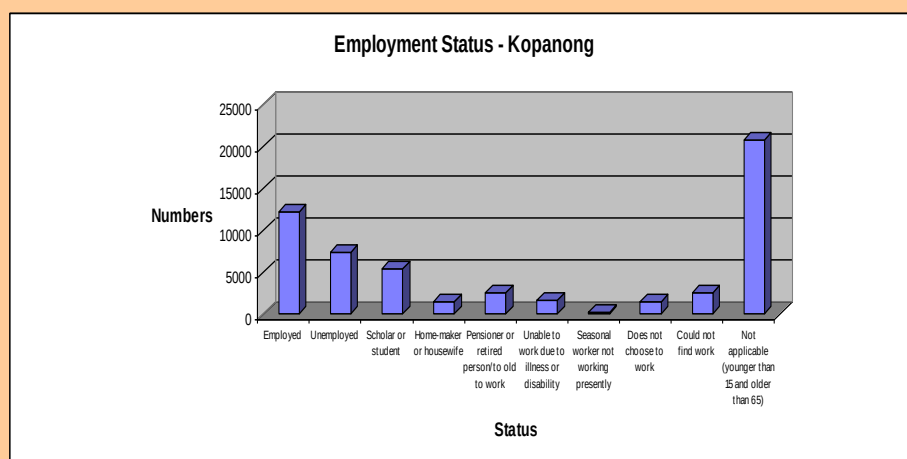


Table 2.3.2 (a) Employment – Kopanong, 2001

The most recent formal and informal employment figure for 2006 according to the FSGDS is 35 961 - a rate of 70.6%. The informal employment could be significant as indicated in the figures of 2004 (FSGDS). The information provided next indicates that there is still a long way in terms of ensuring that there is work for all employable people in the area.

The total labour force of the Municipality, divided into employment and unemployment and economic in active people is provided. The rate for people living in poverty in Kopanong according to the FSGDS⁹ is approximately 40.2% which enforce a high demand for job opportunity creation.

Formal Employment

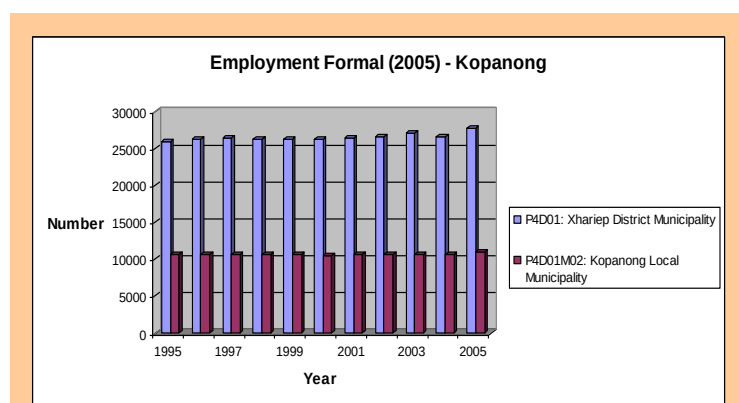


Table 2.3.2 (b) Employment – Kopanong 1995-2005

⁹ FSGDS 2006-2014:47

Economic: Formal Employment 2005											
CONCEPT	Employment	Industry	TO: Total	Units	Value						
Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
P4D01: Xhariep District Municipality	26033	26259	26420	26322	26363	26324	26503	26727	27117	26693	27754
P4D01M02: Kopanong Local Municipality	10596	10646	10708	10657	10632	10582	10613	10680	10741	10596	10978

Table 2.3.2 © Formal employment 1995-2005

From an analysis of information it is apparent that the economy of the region is dominated by agriculture followed by community services.

Formal Employment per sector

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

Economic: Formal Employment 2005											
CONCEPT	Employment		Industry	I01: Agriculture, forestry and fishing							
Year	1995	1996	1997	Units	Value						
P4D01: Xhariep District Municipality	10021	10256	10390	10504	10623	10709	10779	10623	11155	10829	10909
P4D01M02: Kopanong Local Municipality	3609	3686	3726	3760	3795	3819	3838	3776	3959	3838	3804

Table 2.3.2 (d) Employment – Agriculture, forestry and Fishing, Kopanong, 1995 - 2005

From the data acquired, this sector reflects a consistent employment rate with limited growth from 1995 to 2005.

Community, social and other personal services

Economic: Formal Employment 2005											
CONCEPT	Employment		Industry	I24: Community, social and other personal services							
Year	1995	1996	1997	Units	Value						
P4D01: Xhariep District Municipality	3696	3687	3859	4029	4201	4376	4556	4761	4737	4858	4342
P4D01M02: Kopanong Local Municipality	1544	1538	1608	1678	1748	1820	1894	1978	1965	2014	1803

Table 2.3.2 (e) Employment – Community, Social and other personal services, Kopanong, 1995 - 2005

Compare to the performance of the District overall, a growth of approximately 17% over a period of 10 years which is insignificant is demonstrated for both the District and the Municipality.

Construction

Economic: Formal Employment 2005											
CONCEPT	Employment		Industry	I17: Construction							
Year	1995	1996	1997	Units	Value						
P4D01: Xhariep District Municipality	1180	1095	1072	975	821	790	785	764	720	689	887
P4D01M02: Kopanong Local Municipality	562	517	502	453	378	361	355	342	319	301	399

Table 2.3.2 (f) Employment – Construction, Kopanong, 1995 - 2005

A decline of employment in the construction industry is visible for both the District and the Municipality. With the current building activities in Trompsburg (including a hospital) one can assume that for at least the next two to three years this figure could increase drastically.

Electricity and water

Economic: Formal Employment 2005	Employment		Industry	EL: Electricity & water							
CONCEPT				Units	Value						
Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
P4D01: Xhariep District Municipality	168	172	168	176	180	169	166	171	167	170	219
P4D01M02: Kopanong Local Municipality	63	65	63	67	69	65	63	65	64	66	80

Table 2.3.2 (g) Employment – Electricity and water, Kopanong, 1995 - 2005

From the data provided in Table 2.3.2 (g) the conclusion can be drawn that this sector has low potential for employment opportunities in Kopanong.

Finance and Business Services

Economic: Formal Employment 2005	Employment		Industry	FB: Finance and business services							
CONCEPT				Units	Value						
Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
P4D01: Xhariep District Municipality	918	968	1049	1106	1122	1144	1227	1378	1394	1403	1840
P4D01M02: Kopanong Local Municipality	536	556	593	613	612	615	645	705	694	689	887

Table 2.3.2 (h) Employment – Finance and Business Services, Kopanong, 1995 - 2005

Over a ten year period of time the Finance and Business Services sector has shown a growth of 100% for the District and at least 65% for Kopanong. Although still minute in numbers, this sector promises more employment opportunities in future.

Manufacturing

Economic: Formal Employment 2005	Employment		Industry	MA: Manufacturing							
CONCEPT				Units	Value						
Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
P4D01: Xhariep District Municipality	983	990	945	903	867	829	801	799	788	777	789
P4D01M02: Kopanong Local Municipality	465	458	436	420	396	380	359	354	344	337	351

Table 2.3.2 (i) Employment – Manufacturing, Kopanong, 1995 - 2005

It is not surprising that manufacturing in both the District and Kopanong is declining rapidly. This information corresponds with the information for the Free State as a whole.

Mining

Economic: Formal Employment 2005	Employment		Industry	MI: Mining							
CONCEPT				Units	Value						
Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
P4D01: Xhariep District Municipality	1776	1712	1605	1428	1348	1316	1299	1326	1314	1210	1470
P4D01M02: Kopanong Local Municipality	200	184	172	142	132	126	122	120	119	111	119

Table 2.3.2 (j) Employment – Mining, Kopanong, 1995 - 2005

Mining activities in Kopanong is insignificant.

Transport and communication

Economic: Formal Employment 2005	Employment			Industry	TC: Transport & communication						
CONCEPT				Units	Value						
Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
P4D01: Xhariep District Municipality	566	548	527	410	398	376	355	356	335	318	437
P4D01M02: Kopanong Local Municipality	319	303	286	219	208	192	177	173	158	147	208

Table 2.3.2 (k) Employment – Transport and Communication, Kopanong, 1995 - 2005

A gradual decline over a ten year period in the number of employment opportunities in both the District and Municipality is visible.

Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation

Economic: Formal Employment 2005	Employment		Industry	TR: Wholesale & retail trade; catering and accommodation							
CONCEPT				Units	Value						
Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
P4D01: Xhariep District Municipality	2014	2023	2045	2121	2287	2271	2300	2313	2349	2328	2500
P4D01M02: Kopanong Local Municipality	870	876	891	923	992	990	1009	1023	1049	1053	1151

Table 2.3.2 (l) Employment – Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation, Kopanong, 1995 - 2005

An increase of at least 32% over ten years in employment is recorded in this sector. With greater emphasis on tourism, this figure might increase in future.

2.4.3 Annual Income

An alarming high % of the population of Kopanong reflects no income. This means that the poverty levels are extremely high. At least 40.2¹⁰ % of the populations according to this statistics are poor. The demand for social service intervention will therefore be high.

Individual Income Monthly

Persons	2001
No income	36299
R1 - R400	7804
R401 - R800	6773
R801 - R1 600	1626
R1 601 - R3 200	1691
R3 201 - R6 400	1140
R6 401 - R12 800	341
R12 801 - R25 600	146
R25 601 - R51 200	54
R51 201 - R102 400	47
R102 401 - R204 800	18
R204 801 or more	

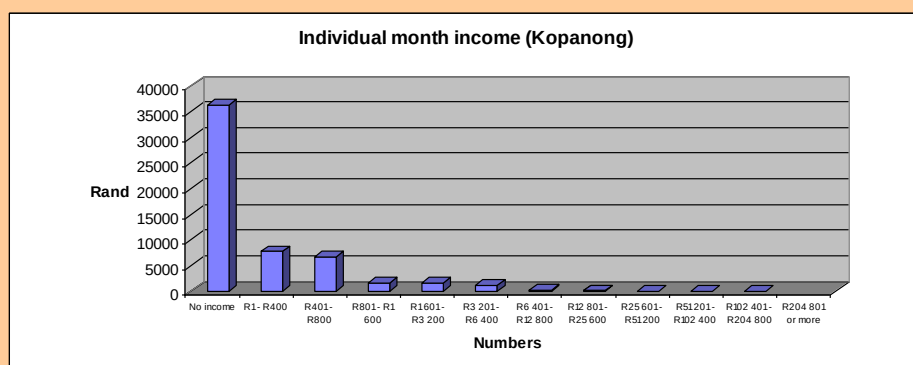


Table 2.3.3 (a) Annual income of people in Kopanong (2001)

¹⁰ FSGDS 2006-2014:47

Household Income and expenditure										
Xhariep Distirct										
Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Final consumption expenditure by households (Rand, current price)	531606152.6	604283549	686940996.3	758070138	839945071	959684815.7	1072120970	1229235313	1359856671	1523597871
Remuneration (Rand, current prices)	401387290.6	459148325	515468140.7	574016098	634440122	705849192.4	769247530	853593139.1	955148543.9	1057589833
Unearned income (Rand, current prices)	211212930.3	242137707	284292082.5	309683946	349215353	409133858.1	463553340.5	548375841.9	592946731.6	670837327.9
Current income (Rand, current prices)	612600220.8	701286032	799760223.1	883700044	983655476	1114983051	1232800870	1401968981	1548095276	1728427161
Current taxes on income and wealth (Rand, current prices)	61727111.96	72682182.4	84664209.61	95530040.4	108872684	115463055.1	120039219.7	130458277.1	137783539.3	153010488.8
Disposable income (Rand, current prices)	550873108.9	628603850	715096013.5	788170004	874782791	999519995.4	1112761651	1271510704	1410311736	1575416673
Saving by households (Rand, current prices)	19266956.24	24320301.1	28155017.22	30099866.3	34837720.1	39835179.63	40640680.39	42275390.5	50455065.08	51818801.6
Kopanong Local Municipality										
Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Final consumption expenditure by households (Rand, current price)	232791884.5	264749163	301394564.3	332439313	369397253	422084937.7	471650852.6	540636790.4	597840272	670655394.3
Remuneration (Rand, current prices)	178464676.5	204063610	229307053.9	255073722	282312210	313750282.2	341760104.7	379153387	424058925.1	469885470.1
Unearned income (Rand, current prices)	91424461.74	104862407	123315332.4	134263017	151728965	177675084.6	201369042.5	238292618.7	257696841.4	291854409.9
Current income (Rand, current prices)	269889138.3	308926017	352622386.3	389336738	434041175	491425366.7	543129147.2	617446005.7	681755766.6	761739880
Current taxes on income and wealth (Rand, current prices)	29339793.72	34551955.7	40303599.16	45463957	51887185.9	54995595.9	57161098.49	62126501.82	65598197.3	72923735.6
Disposable income (Rand, current prices)	240549344.5	274374062	312318787.1	343872781	382153989	436429770.8	485968048.7	555319503.8	616157569.3	688816144.4
Saving by households (Rand, current prices)	7757460.064	9624898.88	10924222.82	11433468.8	12756735.9	14344833.15	14317196.08	14682713.45	18317297.27	18160750.03

Table 2.3.3 (b) Annual income of people in Kopanong, 1995-2004

What is significant from analyzing the data in Table 2.3.3 (b) is that over a ten year period of time the disposable income increased with approximately 187% and that savings increased with at least 132%. From this conclusion it is clear that a significant higher amount of money is circulated in Kopanong than 10 years ago. These figures correspond with that of the District. One could furthermore assume that it will be reflected in the economic activities of the Municipal area and that higher demand for services could be expected.

2.5 Social analysis

2.5.1 Housing

"Housing" is the concurrent competency of the national and provincial governments in terms of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa 1996. Kopanong Municipality's role and responsibilities in respect of housing in terms of section 9 of the Housing Act 1997 (Act No 107 Of 1997) is limited to planning for housing, township development and provision of bulk infrastructure, connector and internal services. However in terms of section 134 of the Local Government Ordinance 1962 (Ordinance No 8 of 1992) the Municipality may acquire, erect, construct and maintain dwelling-houses or other residential quarters and let such houses or quarters at such rentals and on such conditions as the Council may determine by resolution.

The Municipality as many other more remote Municipalities faces an enormous task to deal with the housing shortages and proper co-ordination and integration will be required to eradicate backlogs and to provide more for future growth. From the information provided, it could be suggested that there will be an increase in the housing shortage.

Dwelling type

Type	2001
House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard	14604
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	707
Flat in block of flats	69
Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex; duplex; triplex)	118
House/flat/room in back yard	74
Informal dwelling/shack in back yard	342
Informal dwelling/shack NOT in back yard	1353
Room/flatlet not in back yard but on shared property	137
Caravan or tent	24
Private ship/boat	9
Not applicable (living quarters is not housing unit)	164

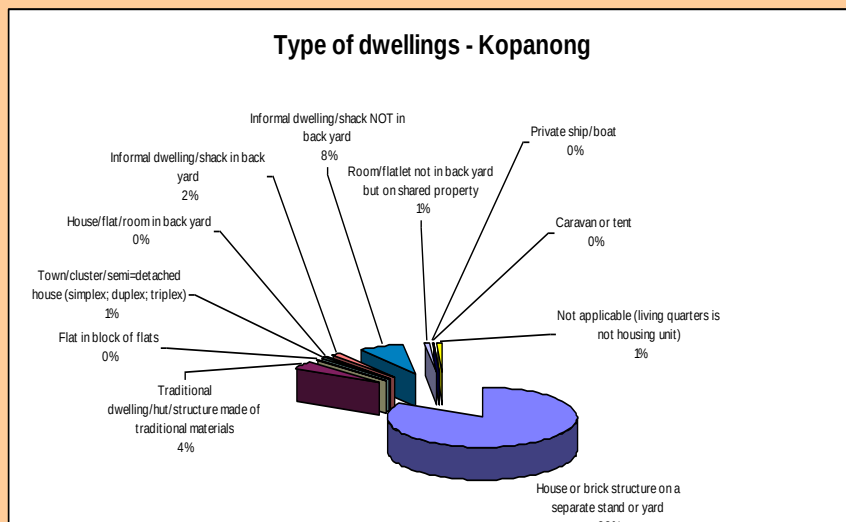


Table 2.4.1(a) Type of housing – Kopanong (2001)

Recent information on housing in the areas is not yet available and needs to be updated. However, the following official information can be shared. The Municipality estimated current housing backlogs to be 5842 units¹¹. However, recorded as the latest official statistics is 4340.

Local Municipality	Number of formal houses	Vacant residential erven	Informal housing		Total backlog in residential sites	Total current housing backlog
			Formal erven	Informal settlement		
Kopanong	9405	1738	817	3523	1785	4340

Table 2.4.1 (b): Backlog in housing and residential sites, 2005/6¹²

Town	Households	Target date for erection
Bethulie	976	
Edenburg	450	
Fauresmith	180	
Gariep Dam	150	
Jagersfontein	400	
Phillippolis	500	
Reddersburg	340	
Springfontein	240	
Trompsburg	420	
Total	3656	

Table 2.4.1 (c) Housing Backlog per town, Kopanong

The key contributor of the Municipality to eradicate the housing backlog is the production of serviced sites. The availability of sites is reflected per town¹³

¹¹ Kopanong Local Municipality IDP Review 2007/08

¹² Xhariep District Municipality 2005/2006

¹³ Kopanong Local Municipality IDP Review 2007/2008

Town	Availability of sites		Availability of services	
	Un-surveyed	Surveyed	Serviced	Un-services
Bethulie				
Edenburg				
Fauresmith				
Gariiep Dam				
Jagersfontein				
Phillippolis				
Reddersburg				
Springfontein				
Trompsburg				
Total				

Table...2.4.1 (d) .Availability and Backlog of residential sites, per town

2.5.2 Health Infrastructure

Health service provision is a competency of provincial government. Analysis of existing infrastructure indicate that the district is adequately served with lower level infrastructure like clinics for minor ailments compared to other similar municipalities in the province. However, some health services, like the drug depot, laboratory services and the regional hospital are still difficult to access since local households can only access these in outside region al centres like Bloemfontein.

Fixed clinics	Mobile Clinics (4 weekly range)	Vehicles	Ambulances	Commuter services	Radio-graphic services	District Hospitals (laundry, mortuary and theatre services)	Community Health Centre
10	6	11 + 8 subsidised	9	3	2 X-ray machines, 1 Radio-grapher, 1 Supplementary Radio-grapher, 1 Community Service Radio-grapher	Diamond hospital (Jagersfontein) – 32 beds	0

Table 2.4.2 (a): Health services available in Kopanong, 2003 Source: Department of Health (2005)

There is Home Based Care Support Groups established in all 17 towns of Xhariep. 9 out of 17 towns have established VCCT volunteer groups. Nevirapine is available in all district hospitals (Jagersfontein) and its clinics as well as clinics in Kopanong. The Health Department is intending to build new hospital in Trompsburg in 2007/2008. The hospital in Jagersfontein was upgraded during 2005.

All clinics are on a 24-hour call service. This implies that in a case of an emergency the staff on duty needs to be contacted by the patient or community to come and open the facility.

HIV / AIDS infections in the district are said to be high even though the anti-natal statistics from local clinics has not been analysed for this year's IDP, figures from last year IDP are still relevant for indicating patterns of prevalence.

These are indicated in the table below:

	Kopanong
Condom distribution	101896
HIV/AIDS test done on Antenatal Client (ANC)	253
Antenatal Client HIV positive	49
HIV test done on clients 5 years and older (Excl ANC)	473
HIV positive 5 years and older (excl ANC)	166
HIV test done on child under 5 years#	16
HIV positive under 5 years#	8

Table 2.4.2 (b): HIV/AIDS statistics for Kopanong, 2003. Source: Xhariep District Municipality HIV/AIDS Response Plan (2005)

2.5.3 Cemeteries

Cemeteries form part of authorizations for implementation by local municipalities in the district. The general management of cemeteries is a problem and in most cases there is a lack of funds to ensure effective maintenance and care of cemeteries. The high rate of HIV and AIDS is reaching alarming proportions and need to be considered in the planning for cemeteries.

Cemeteries are provided in each of the urban areas. Farming communities either utilise private cemeteries on farms or bury their loved ones in town. The following cemeteries facilities are available in the area:

Local Municipality	Number of cemeteries closed	Number of cemeteries in use	Average number of burials per month
Kopanong		23	20

Table 2.4.3: Cemeteries, 2004¹⁴

2.5.4 Sports and Recreation Facilities

There are ample sport and recreation facilities in the district. However, the condition of these facilities is not always good due to a lack of maintenance and vandalism. This hampers poor communities to gain access to these services. However, unemployed youth loiter in the street and recreational facilities and programs must be implemented to direct their behavior towards active participation and to serve as a deterrent to unsociable and criminal behavior. Sport does have the potential to unite communities across cultural and racial boundaries and all inhabitants must be encouraged to participate in sport and social activities. It is therefore essential to improving on creating the necessary infrastructure and facilities in both urban and rural areas. Although effective recreation activities, such as sport support development, there is only 1 sport center in the district.

Local Municipality	Kopanong	Xhariep
Multi-function Stadium:	1	12
Soccer fields:	26	38
Rugby Field	9	16
Golf:	6	11
Athletics:	10	19
Swimming pools:	7	11
Cricket:	0	2
Hockey:	0	1
Tennis:	29	47

¹⁴ Xhariep District Municipality IDP Review 2007/08

Local Municipality	Kopanong	Xhariep
Netball:	14	21
Squash:	1	3
Bowls:	8	15
Badminton:	0	3
Boxing:	0	0
Karate:	0	1
Basketball:	2	3
Horse racing:	1	7

Table 2.4.4: Sport and recreation facilities , 2002.¹⁵

2.5.5 Educational Analysis

A high level of illiteracy exists in the region especially in the rural areas and efforts to address this problem are hampered by a lack of facilities and unavailable resources. The lack of quality education and accessibility in rural areas is causing parents to relocate to urban areas which contribute to social problems. However the short term planning of the Department of Education is to take responsibility and control of these schools. The transport of learners, in the rural areas is a problem, as learners are required to travel long distances by foot. There is general lack of technical and agricultural training facilities throughout the region.

Education Attendance

Level	2001
None	38663
Pre-school	1454
School	15453
College	85
Technikon	45
University	60
Adult education centre	150
Other	33

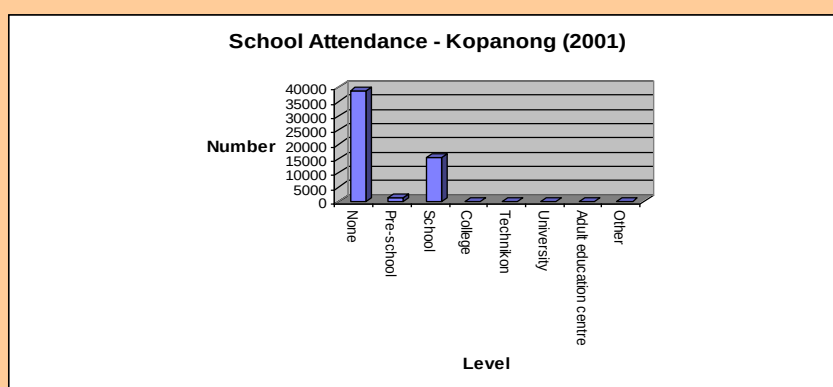


Table 2.4.5 (a) Educational Attendance – Kopanong

Educational institutions being attended by 5 to 24 year olds deliver important development needs for Kopanong.

Many schools are closing down, especially in the rural areas. The following table gives a breakdown of the school facilities in the district for 2003:

Area	Primary	Farm (Primary)	Combined	Intermediate	Secondary	Total
Kopanong	11	20	6	4	8	49

Table 2.4.5 (b): Education facilities in Kopanong, 2003¹⁶

¹⁵ Xhariep District Municipality IDP Review 2007/08

¹⁶ Xhariep District Municipality IDP Review 2007/08

There are presently 2 independent primary schools in Kopanong. The rest of the schools listed above are all public schools. The pupil/teacher ratios differ drastically from school to school. The following table gives an overview of these ratios:

Area	Primary (1 teacher / # of children)	Farm (Primary) (1 teacher / # of children)	Combined (1 teacher / # of children)	Intermediate (1 teacher / # of children)	Secondary (1 teacher / # of children)
Kopanong	30.6	16.7	32.4	26.7	27.8

Table 2.4.5 ©: Educator / Pupil ratio in public and farm schools, 2003. Source: Department of Education (2005)

It is evident from the above that in most cases a ratio of less than 35 learners per teacher is achieved throughout the Kopanong.

Area	Primary	Farm (Primary)	Combined	Intermediate	Secondary
Kopanong	4227	434	2491	1257	3278

Table 2.4.5 (d): Total number of learners enrolled at public and private schools, 2003. Source: Department of Education (2005)

Educational Levels

From the information provided in the next table it is clear that there is still too many people without schooling. Education and skills development is high on the priorities of development issues in South Africa. Although not the core competency of Kopanong Local Municipality, education needs to be availed to as many as possible of its residence.

School Level	Number
No schooling	9004
Grade 1/sub A (completed or in process)	2906
Grade 2/sub B	2073
Grade 3/standard 1	2989
Grade 4/standard 2	3411
Grade 5/standard 3	3638
Grade 6/standard 4	3896
Grade 7/standard 5	4254
Grade 8/standard 6/form 1	4955
Grade 9/standard 7/form 2	2534
Grade 10/standard 8/form 3/NTC I	3086
Grade 11/standard 9/form 4/NTC II	1952
Grade 12/standard 10/form 5/matric./NTC III	4449
Certificate with less than grade 12	84
Diploma with less than grade 12	30
Certificate with grade 12	293
Diploma with grade 12	712
Bachelor's degree	233
Bachelor's degree and diploma	153
Honour's degree	64
Higher degree (master's or doctorate)	57
Not applicable	5167

Table 2.4.5 (e) Educational levels – Kopanong

In most of the towns in the Municipality there are early childhood development centres established. The Department of Social Development finances some of these. However, it was

recorded that the standard of education conducted at these centres are not always of high quality due to a lack of resources and proper regulation.

2.5.6 Disability profile

The % of disabled people is relatively low, but the level of support for the disabled is high compare to the average needs of people without disabilities.

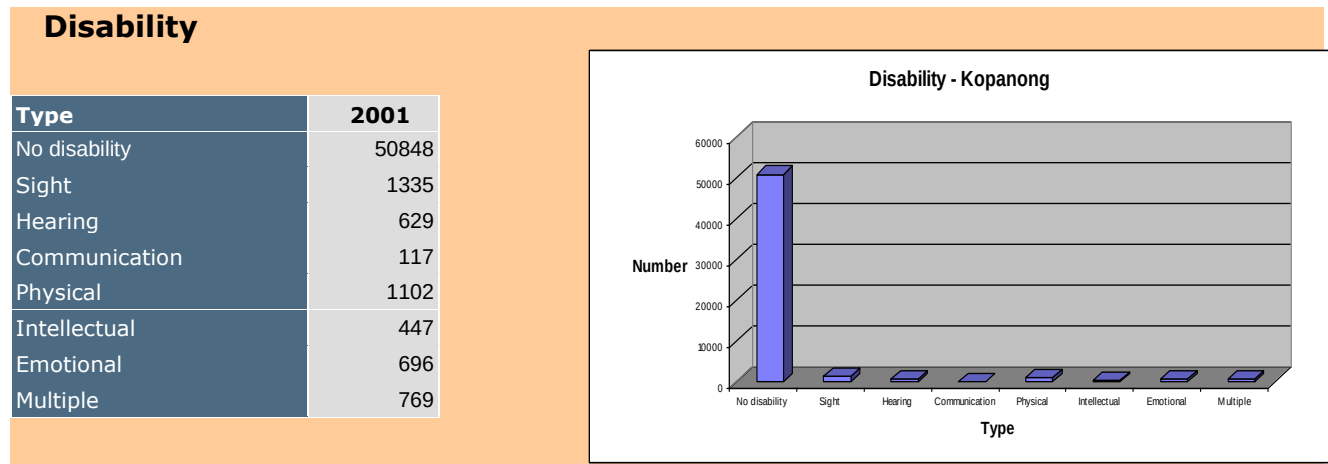


Table 2.4.6 Disability - Kopanong

2.6 Infrastructure analysis

The provision of infrastructure, development and growth is essential to assist towards accelerated growth investment initiative led nationally by the Deputy President's office (ASGISA). In cases where provincial departments and local municipalities play a leading role as their core functional area, the district municipality must ensure that they play a supporting role.

2.6.1 Water

The level of water supply according to the latest available statistics is reflected below. . Access to potable water in 2001¹⁷ was:

¹⁷ Municipal Demarcation Board 2005

Water Supply

Type	2001
No access to piped water	444
Piped water inside dwelling	4269
Piped water inside yard	10655
piped water on community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling	1152
piped water on community stand: distance greater than 200m from dwelling	1114
Regional/local scheme	13567
Borehole	3302
Spring	38
Rain-water tank	293
Dam/pool/stagnant water	229
River/stream	54
Water vendor	94
Other	56

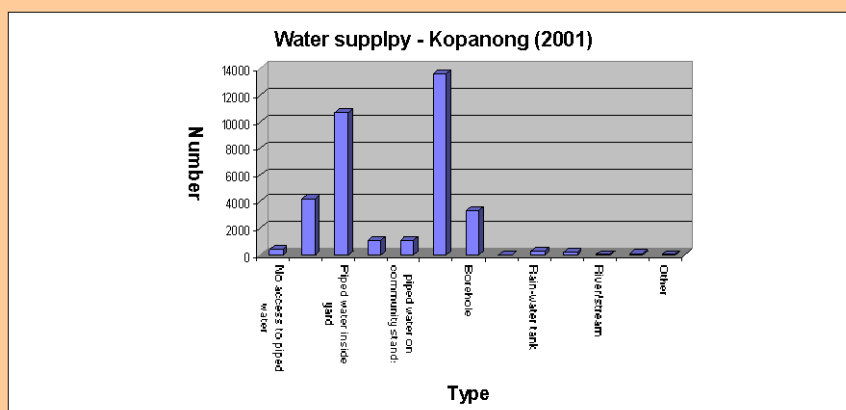


Table 2.5.1(a) Water supply (2001)

The municipality estimates that 2,995 urban households do not have on-site water, as follows:

Town	Households	Target date for eradication
Bethulie	489	
Edenburg	115	
Fauresmith	370	
Gariep Dam	138	
Jagersfontein	0	
Philippolis	432	
Reddersburg	200	
Springfontein	0	
Trompsburg	632	
Total	1674	

Table 2.5.1 (b): Backlog of water on site per town

2.6.2 Sanitation

The eradication of the bucket system is still the main prevalent method of sanitation in the district only third to waterborne system as reflected from Table 2.5.2 (a) below. It is system that government continuously pushes to eradicate as it is unhygienic and thus causes diseases. Vigorous efforts must be employed to ensure that it is not one of the methods used. It must also be ensured that all other forms of sanitation systems are according to the required Departments of Water Affairs and Forestry and Health standards.

In general the bulk sanitation infrastructure in more urban areas are either insufficient for any future expansion or is close to reaching its full potential in the near future. Before any major internal sanitation upgrading can be considered, the bulk infrastructure will need to be upgraded to accommodate such expansions.

These levels of sanitation services of the local municipalities as well as the plans are depicted in the table below:

Sanitation

Type	2005
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	12599
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	205
Chemical toilet	52
Pit latrine with ventilation (VIP)	588
Pit latrine without ventilation	941
Bucket latrine	1140
None	2108

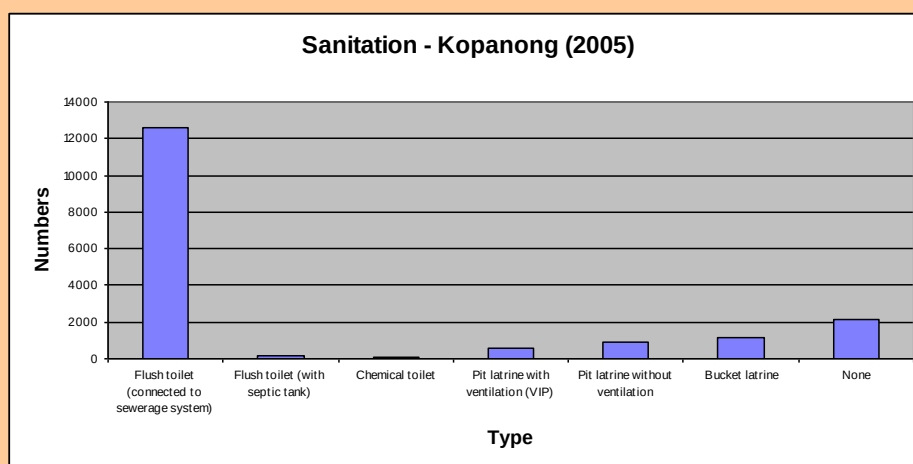


Table 2.5.2 (a) Sanitation levels in Kopanong

Town	Households	Target date for eradication
Bethulie	110	
Edenburg	181	
Fauresmith	656	
Gariiep Dam	155	
Jagersfontein	0	
Philippolis	432	
Reddersburg	140	
Springfontein	0	
Trompsburg	0	
Total	1674	

Table 2.5.2 (b) Backlog in sanitation per town

2.6.3 Electricity /Energy source

The bulk electrical network is well established specifically around Xhariep area. Eskom serves all towns in the Municipal areas and thus there is sufficient bulk infrastructure available to serve the whole area.

However a change in cost recovery and their subsidization policy has made it very expensive to electrify the rural areas and these include farms and farming communities who need such basic power support.

Source of Energy for Lighting

Households	2001
Electricity	14381
Gas	18
Paraffin	777
Candles	2287
Solar	100
Other	40

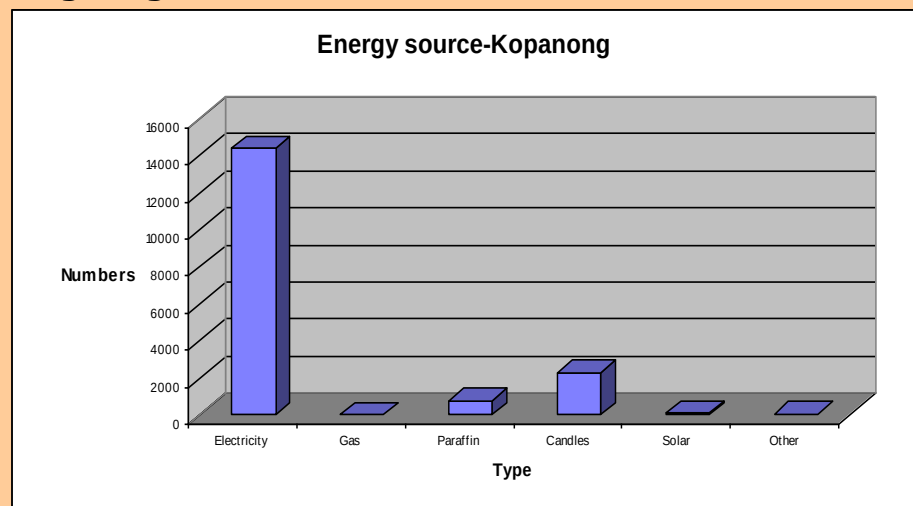


Table 2.5 3(a) Energy source - Kopanong

Although the electricity supply has improved in 5-years time, the number of people using candles is still alarmingly high.

The electricity provision in Kopanong are depicted in the following table:

TOWN / AREA	INDIVIDUAL CONNECTIONS	NETWORK ONLY	NONE	AREA REQUIRED	LIGHTS
Bethulie					
Edenburg					
Fauresmith					
Gariep Dam					
Jaggersfontein					
Philipolis					
Reddersburg					
Springfontein					
Trompsburg					
Total					

Table 2.5.3 (b) Latest available statistics – Electrical and lights : Kopanong

2.6.4 Refuse Removal

Most towns experience problems with the management of their waste disposal sites and to meet the requirements of the Department of Water Affairs. A plan to establish a regional framework for effective waste disposal is required including the possibility of regional dumping sites and how to deal with toxic waste. The own dump of refuse could be investigated to introduce alternative methods.

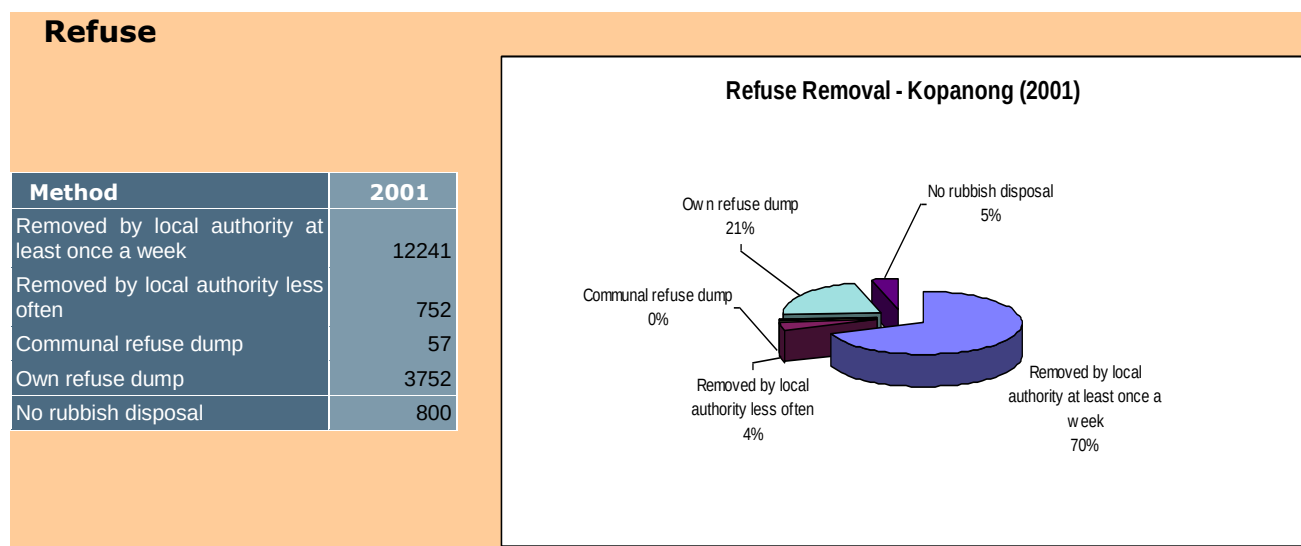


Table 2.5.4 (a) Refuse removal

The more urban areas are serviced, with refuse removal on a weekly basis. However, the effective and co-ordinated functioning of this service will have to be addressed.

Local Municipality	Number of waste sites	Number without permit	Number of sites with sufficient capacity	Frequency of waste collection service
Kopanong	11	10	8	Once per week

Table 2.5.4 (b): Waste removal services, 2004¹⁸

2.6.5 Roads

The road network in the region need to be maintained . The road condition is deteriorating at a rapid pace and very little maintenance is done due to a lack of funding. It is very important to maintain and upgrade all main routes in order to continue the flow of traffic throughout the area. An emerging fact is that since the drive to curb the overloading of vehicles, secondary roads are more frequented by overloaded trucks to avoid demarcated truck routes. These secondary roads are not designed to carry these weights and are thus being damaged within a short space of time. The roads situation within the towns of Kopanong are summarized below:

¹⁸ Xhariep District Municipality 2005/2006

TOWN / AREA	TARRED STREETS (Km)	GRAVELED STREETS (Km)	GRADED STREETS (Km)	TOTAL LENGTH (Km)
Bethulie				
Edenburg				
Fauresmith				
Gariep Dam				
Jaggersfontein				
Philipolis				
Reddersburg				
Springfontein				
Trompsburg				
Total				

Table 2.5.5 Roads- Kopanong

There is a railway line in the Kopanong vicinity. Continued maintenance of tertiary roads is important as it forms the lifeline for the rural community, health, emergency and educational services. In the more urban areas the main problem is the condition of the streets and storm water drainage in the townships. In most of the townships, streets are in poor conditions with very little water drainage system. This is not only a problem to the local inhabitants but also complicates effective service delivery, policing, emergency services, public transportation, economic development and accessibility in general. Due to high cost of road construction this problem also has to be resolved in a systematic, integrated and sustainable way.

2.6.6 Transport

The transportation in almost all districts is still insufficient.

Transport

Type	2001
Not applicable	26599
On foot	25958
By bicycle	282
By motorcycle	69
By car as a driver	1363
By car as a passenger	1078
By minibus/taxi	273
By bus	192
By train	30
Other	100

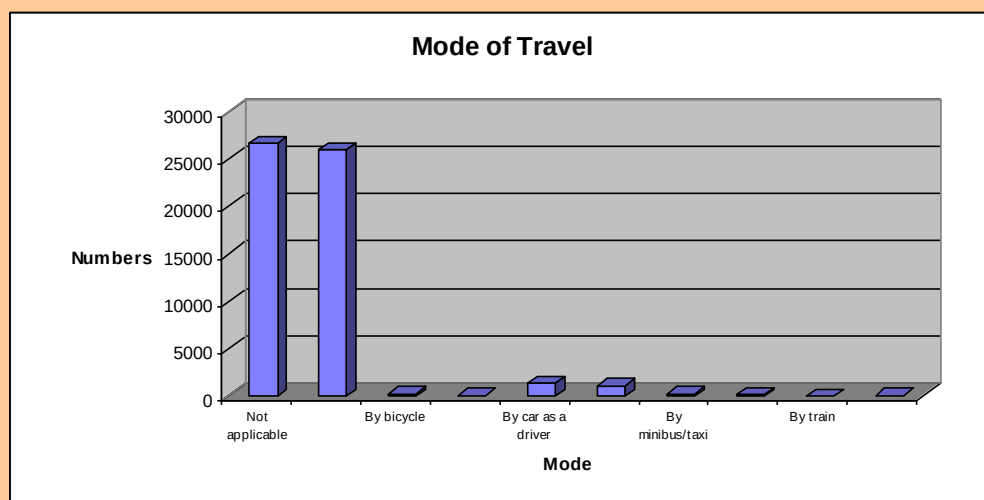


Table 2.5.6 – Mode of travel , Kopanong

2.6.7 Telecommunications – Access to landlines (telephones)

Two types of telecommunication systems exist in the areas: **TELKOM System** – Their policy of cost effective services however means that farming communities that do not use the phone adequately cannot have access. Thus the use of Telkom phones is denied to these communities in emergency situations. Telkom infrastructure is prone to theft and thus the cost of providing such a service increases. However, continued use of such a service dictates continued accessibility and enjoyment of the same service.

Cell Phone System – private companies such as **Vodacom, Cell C, MTN** and lately **B-tel** do provide enough coverage of the whole area.

Access to telecommunication facilities increased rapidly over the past five years. The conclusion is also drawn that the contribution of access to cellular phones is dependant on higher household income.

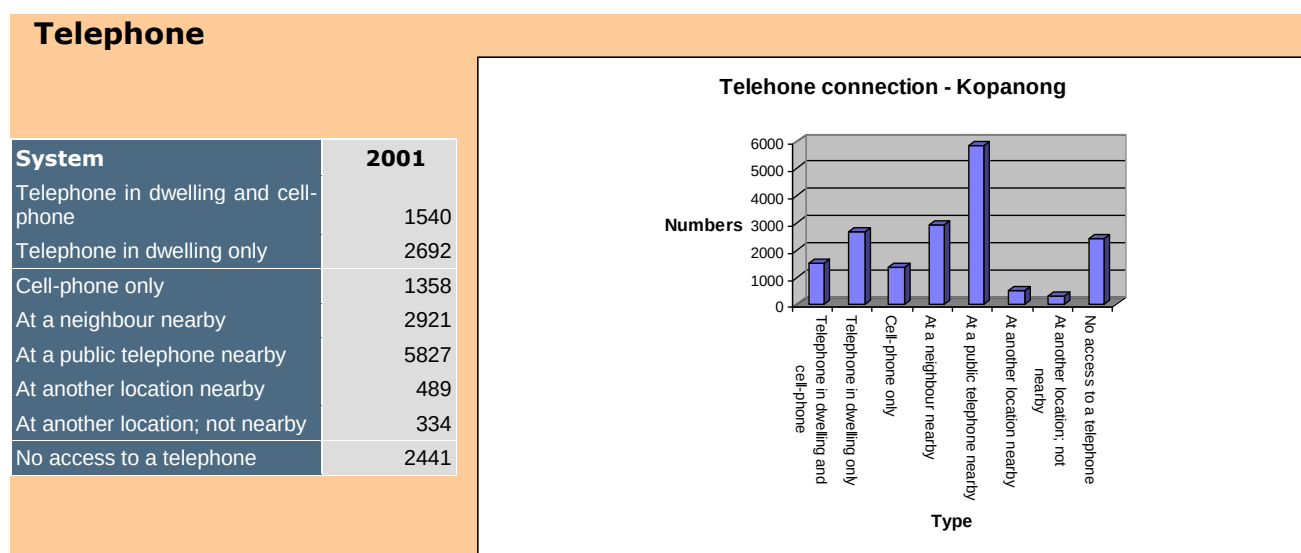


Table 2.5.7 Access to telephones - Kopanong

2.7 Safety and Security

As would be expected in smaller towns, the general crime rate is lower than other urban nodes in the province. However certain crimes are more prevalent and on the increase. Within urban areas these particularly include crime associated with alcohol abuse, such as vandalism, assault etc. Within the rural areas stock theft is constantly increasing and personal attacks on farms are also emerging.

The current level of crime is of concern and is not bound to a specific area or person. There is also an increase in the number of housebreaking and violence against women and children, who are the most vulnerable, is unacceptably high, some contributing factors are as follows:

- High unemployment rate and migration from rural to urban areas.
- Lack of resources within the police service (transport, manpower).
- Ineffective functioning of neighbourhood watch organization and community police forums.

- Lack of visible policing.
- Lack of accessibility to police stations.

More facilities such as mobile police stations, available transport and accessible communication systems are required to improve crime prevention and emergency response.

2.7.1 Crime

It needs to be mentioned that specific statistics available for Kopanong could be used to track the trend of crime in the areas. The type of crimes imposing on the safety of the people of the district is as follows:

	Murder	Rape	Attempted murder	Assault with intent	Common assault	Robbery with	Common robbery	Indecent assault	Kidnapping	Abduction	Neglect and ill-
Kopanong FS 162				inflict grievous		aggravating					treatment of
				bodily harm		circumstances					children
Bethulie	5	20	1	85	201	2	8	4	0	0	2
Edenburg	3	13	0	88	124	1	3	2	0	1	2
Fauresmith	2	4	0	39	50	0	3	0	0	0	1
Gariepdam	0	4	2	12	19	0	1	0	0	1	0
Jagersfontein	2	13	4	66	121	4	7	2	0	0	3
Phillipolis	1	9	0	59	59	0	7	2	0	1	1
Reddersburg	4	20	0	83	105	3	14	5	0	1	2
Springfontein	2	6	2	49	64	1	3	1	0	1	6
Trompsburg	15	48	18	214	218	35	45	7	2	4	5
	Culpable	Public violence	Carjacking	Truck hijacking	Bank robbery	Robbery of cash	House robbery	Business robbery	Arson	Malicious	Crimes injuria
	homicide		(Sub Category of	(Sub Category of	(Sub Category of	in transit (Sub	(Sub Category of	(Sub Category of		damage to	
			Robbery Aggravating)	Robbery Aggravating)	Robbery Aggravating)	Category of Robbery	Robbery Aggravating)	Robbery Aggravating)		property	
Bethulie	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	66
Edenburg	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	19	26
Fauresmith	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	14	25
Gariepdam	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	10
Jagersfontein	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	37
Phillipolis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	15	39
Reddersburg	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	34	64
Springfontein	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	20	30
Trompsburg	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	6	89	47
	Burglary at	Burglary at	Theft of motor	Theft out of or	Stock theft	Illegal possess	Drug related crime	Driving under the	All theft not	Commercial	Shoplifting
	residential	business	vehicle and	from vehicle		of firearm and		influence of	mentioned	Crime	
	premises	premises	motorcycle			ammunition		alcohol or drug	elsewhere		
Bethulie	69	50	1	8	44	1	26	2	97	2	11
Edenburg	44	13	0	9	53	1	1	1	50	3	1
Fauresmith	26	9	1	4	30	0	6	8	31	0	10
Gariepdam	11	2	6	2	4	0	4	0	26	4	2
Jagersfontein	34	8	2	6	8	1	6	4	57	2	11
Phillipolis	18	7	0	4	22	0	0	4	42	1	1
Reddersburg	40	4	1	9	57	4	3	4	65	1	1
Springfontein	18	5	0	1	27	0	1	2	32	1	0
Trompsburg	159	3	17	26	0	4	28	2	129	2	0

Table 2.6.1 Crime statistics - Kopanong

2.7.2 Disaster

There is no disaster management center in the Municipality. The challenges recorded in the FSGDS include:

- The transfer of fire fighting services to the district municipality
- Establishment of fire protection areas
- Establishment of fire fighting services
- Procurement of fire fighting equipment
- Recruitment and training of personnel

Municipality	Disaster Management centre	Fire fighting services	EMS	Provincial roads and traffic inspectorate	Local roads and inspectorate	SAPS	South African National Defence Force (DSANDF)	Hazardous materials Spillage cleaning companies
Kopanong		X	X	X		X		

Table 2.6.2 Disaster infrastructure, Kopanong

2.8 Institutional in-depth analysis

Priority issues based on a summary report on in-depth analysis undertaken by Kopanong revealed interesting facts.

The regional analysis of Kopanong directly informs the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for the next five years, 2007-2012. Information acquired from available data in terms of growth, trends, and development potential support decision makers to plan efficiently. Additionally, development goals set by Government, Provincial development strategies such as the FSGDS 2006-2014 direct local development. The National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP) reveals crucial information in terms of the development potential of Kopanong. Ultimately, engagement with the people of Kopanong through public participation attempts will assist the Municipality to prioritize development issues in Kopanong. These issues include infrastructure and services, housing and land availability, local economic development and tourism, education and skills development, sports and recreation and finally the safety and security of the people of Kopanong.

All intervention and development initiatives and plans are intended to stimulate growth, create an environment conducive to economic growth and to improve the lives of the people of Kopanong.

Population growth and migration

No migration of people is expected towards Kopanong. An influx of people to Kopanong is not predicted.

Gender

Based on the outcomes of the gender analysis there must be effort made to ensure that women developmental activities are prioritized. These activities should include opportunities in formal employment capitalizing on national policy provisions such as broad based black empowerment initiatives, Equal Employment Act and employers being gender sensitive in their quest to bring parity of gender in their employment strategies.

Age

The age distribution of the population of Kopanong the following interventions in the area:

- A need for quite a number of primary schools, sports and recreation facilities for children
- In particular, the age group 5-14 have a higher % population in the combined categories of 0-4. Age groups 15-64 should be assessed especially when it comes to employment creation, employment opportunities in the district, and a number of training institutions around and/or in the nearby municipalities.
- The Municipality must be prepared to equip the youth to be competitive in case they decide to migrate to other areas in order to find employment¹⁹
- For the aged, thought must be given to existing infrastructure meant for their livelihood like old age homes as well as the existing family support structures for their safe keep in their times of need.

Economy – GDP

“Government Services” is the biggest contributor to GDP in Kopanong, followed by agriculture. The smallest contributor to GDP is construction, followed by mining and manufacturing.

One can assume that the latter (construction) will increase within the next year or three due to the current construction initiatives in the area. This picture could change drastically with influx of people to facilities and employment opportunities resulting from amongst others the hospital-under-construction in Trompsburg.

What is however more significant is the major growth in wholesale and retail trade from 1995 to 2005.

Employment and sector contributions

Approximately 40.2% people in Kopanong still lives in poverty. An alarming high % of the population of Kopanong reflects no income and therefore poor. The demand for social service intervention is high. This figure enforces a high demand for job opportunity creation.

It is apparent that the economy of the region is dominated by **agriculture** followed by community services.

- **“Agriculture”** reflects a consistent employment rate with limited growth from 1995 to 2005.
- A decline of employment in the **construction** industry is visible for both the District and the Municipality. However, with the current building activities in Trompsburg (including a hospital) one can assume that for at least the next two to three years this figure could increase drastically.
- The **“Electricity and water”** sector reflects low potential for employment opportunities in Kopanong. However, with the current need for electricity interventions one can expect that this scenario might change in due course.
- Over a ten year period of time the **Finance and Business Services** sector has shown a growth of 100% for the District and at least 65% for Kopanong. Although still minute in numbers, this sector promises more employment opportunities in future.
- The **mining and manufacturing** sector is insignificant.
- The employment opportunities in the **transport and communication** sector gradual decline over a ten year period in both the District and Municipality is visible.

- An increase of at least 32% over ten years in employment in the **wholesale and retail, catering and accommodation** sector is recorded. With greater emphasis on tourism, this figure might increase in future.

Housing backlog

The Municipality estimated current housing backlogs to be 5842 units²⁰. However, recorded as the latest official statistics, is 4340. The highest need is recorded for Bethulie, followed by Phillopolis, Edenburg and Trompsburg.

Health infrastructure

The district is adequately served with lower level infrastructure like clinics for minor ailments compared to other similar municipalities in the province. However, some health services, like the drug depot, laboratory services and the regional hospital are still difficult to access since local households can only access these in outside region al centres like Bloemfontein.

Sports and recreation facilities

There are ample sport and recreation facilities in the district. However, the condition of these facilities is not always good due to a lack of maintenance and vandalism.

Education

A high level of illiteracy exists in the region especially in the rural areas. Efforts to address this problem are hampered by a lack of facilities and unavailable resources.

- The lack of quality education and accessibility in rural areas is causing parents to relocate to urban areas which contribute to social problems. (The Department of Education is taking responsibility and control of these schools).
- The transport of learners, in the rural areas is a problem, as learners are required to travel long distances by foot.
- A lack of technical and agricultural training facilities throughout the region is experienced.

Water

2,995 urban households do not have on-site water. A backlog of 1674 households is recorded for Kopanong. The highest need is in Trompsburg, followed by Bethulie and Phillopolis.

Sanitation

A backlog of 1674 households is recorded, the highest figure for Fauresmith, followed by Phillopolis.

Electricity

The bulk electricity network is well established although an alarmingly high number of people still use candles.

²⁰ Kopanong Local Municipality IDP Review 2007/08

Roads and transportation

Transportation in the Municipal area is insufficient.

Safety and security

Common assault, burglary and theft is recorded as the main causes of crime in the area.

2.9 Priority Development Issues

For the municipality to address local community's priority needs as well as incorporate the people's own initiatives, community consultation is required for the identification of priority issues.

During the IDP review in 2007 workshops with the community at large as well as in more detail with the elected community members as part of the Representative Forum was held. Priority areas were identified. These identified priority issues, together with the priority issues identified by the municipality, were reconciled and prioritized in order to arrive at the overall development priorities which will form the framework for all discussions, research and outputs of the IDP process.

2.9.1 Municipal service delivery priority issues

Apart from the community priority issues that need to be addressed within the IDP projects and programmes, other over-arching issues, which relate to the entire municipal area as well as the sustainability of the municipality as a whole, also need to be identified. The IDP Steering committee analyzed both the external issues pressing on the municipality and especially the internal problem areas that need to be addressed to ensure effective internal functioning. The resulting municipal wide and institutional issues were prioritised and ranked by the Steering Committee.

Prioritisation of development issues

From the above listed priority issues, needs of both community potentially outweighs the available resources and assets of the municipality. In addition, some issues need urgent intervention. The Representative Forum therefore prioritised issues in order to take effective decisions on the allocation of resources aimed at addressing the identified problem issues.

The priority issues from both the community and other stakeholders should firstly be combined and then grouped into similar sectors eg. Water, sanitation etc. This results in a ranking of priority sectors, are presented to the Representative Forum to confirm the actuality of the results. The Representative Forum assist in ranking priority issues as indicated on the next page:

Rank	Development Sector
1	Water
2	Sanitation
3	Waste management
4	Electricity and lights
5	Streets and stormwater
6	Transport
7	Cemeteries
8	Housing and land
9	Health and welfare
10	Education and training
11	Economy (including agriculture and tourism)
12	Sport and recreation
13	Safety and security

Table 2.7.1 (a) Priority ranking

These priority needs, together with the core operational and management functions (requirements) form the basis of the IDP process assisted the Representative Forum in identifying the important development priorities to be addressed during the next five years.

The dynamics underlying each of these infrastructure and service priorities will be discussed according to this discussion framework in more detail below. Core issues regarding the priority areas will be addressed briefly

Water

Core issues that need to be addressed are summarized in the table below:

CORE ISSUES	DESCRIPTION
Sufficient Bulk water supply	Bulk supply of water sources as well as the maintenance of storage and purification infrastructure and equipment should enjoy highest priority as this would be the biggest direct threat of being able to provide sufficient potable water to households.
Individual connections	The continuous individual connection of erven to available reticulation networks is the most direct activity of providing water to households. Although other resource constraints exist, such connections should not be neglected as a result and should receive constant implementation. A least 3000 urban households do not have on-site water
Water provision to Rural areas	The farm workers in Kopanong have difficulties in obtaining water from the farmers, resulting in them having to travel long distances to get water and transport it to their homes. The intention is that councillors/officials should engage in negotiations with the farmers to try and persuade them to provide water to their workers
Shortage of personnel	None of the town units within the municipality has sufficient technical human resources to be able to upgrade and maintain the water infrastructure beyond basic repairs. Organisational structures should include sufficient technical personnel as far as possible.
Maintenance and upgrading of equipment	Maintenance and upgrading of equipment will facilitate the constant and uninterrupted provision of water services. Proper equipment will also ensure a long term cost saving through maintenance rather than constant replacement.
Management of Capital projects	Although the municipality does not have the capacity to design and management large capital projects yet. Constant effort should be made increase internal capacity to monitor and manage such projects to ensure compliance with internal planning and constantly becoming less dependent.

Sanitation

Core issues that need to be addressed are summarized in the table below:

CORE ISSUES	DESCRIPTION
Sufficient Bulk capacity	Bulk sewerage infrastructure capacity upgrade as well as the maintenance of such infrastructure and equipment should be viewed as the highest priority as no sanitation system can be implemented without the ability to dispose of effluent sufficiently and safely.
Upgrading sub standard services	The continuous provision of suitable sanitation services to all unserved erven is the most direct activity in addressing current backlogs.
Rural sanitation provision	Within the drastic resource shortage of the municipality, the plight of rural communities is pushed to the side. Efforts will have to be made to include rural areas within the projects and budget of the municipality
Shortage of personnel	None of the town units within the municipality has sufficient technical and human resources to be able to upgrade and maintain the sanitation infrastructure beyond basic repairs. Organisational structures should include sufficient technical personnel as far as possible.
Maintenance and upgrading of network and equipment	Maintenance and upgrading of equipment will facilitate the constant and uninterrupted provision of sanitation services. Proper equipment will also ensure a long-term cost saving through maintenance rather than constant replacement.

Waste Management

Core issues that need to be addressed are summarized in the table below:

Core Issue	Description
Condition and capacity of waste disposal sites	Waste disposal sites are in a poor condition and the fences that have been erected were stolen. The capacity of these sites is only sufficient for the short term.
Position of waste disposal sites	Water disposal sites will have to be planned for in future.
Buying of Bulk Containers with equipment	Dumping on streetcorners etc. result in a huge necessity to place bulk containers on strategic places for that purpose. However, the relevant equipment to remove the containers must also be obtained
Equipment for the rehabilitation of waste disposal sites	A need for a Bulldozer to rehabilitate the waste disposal sites is identified. Comparison between the purchase of a bulldozer and the renting of equipment occasionally should be done.
Illegal dumping and pollution	The entire waste management system would be ineffective if the community at large does not adhere to and support it. Illegal dumping , in especially the former township areas, places strain on the ability of the municipality to effectively remove refuse from residential areas and furthermore contributes to the pollution of the natural environment. Community education, even more effective systems and strict control measures could address this problem.

Electricity and Lights

Eskom distributes electricity throughout the region. The network is old and in desperate need of repair, the proper metering of this service will also need to be attended to.

The underlying causes of the service realities as well as the resulting core issues that need to be addressed are summarized in the table below:

CORE ISSUE	DESCRIPTION
Small cluster of erven without electricity.	The clusters of households in the various towns that are not connected to the electricity network should receive attention. These households should be connected to the network as soon as possible to provide equality of services to all.
Insufficient area lighting in some areas.	The lack of area lighting in most areas makes nightlife dangerous and difficult. Springfontein and Trompsburg identified high masts as a matter of urgency, Reddersburg communities requested street lights

Streets and Stormwater

Core issues that need to be addressed are summarized in the table below:

CORE ISSUES	DESCRIPTION
Insufficient stormwater in all areas.	The lack of stormwater drainage contributes greatly to the poor state of roads. The provision of adequate stormwater drainage will drastically limit the need for maintenance.
Weak condition of streets.	Roads are not maintained regularly with the result that the condition of poor roads deteriorate rapidly.
Established urban areas with no roads.	Streets in urban areas fulfil an important role in that it ensures the delivery of goods and services, but more importantly it forms the medium for public transport. Streets should therefore always be in a good and safe condition.
Structured maintenance programme.	Sustained maintenance is required to minimize infrastructure losses and breaks in service delivery.

Housing and Land

"Housing" is the core competency of national and provincial Government and does not fall under the core competency of the local municipality. The main focus is on the promotion of housing developments through assisting in the provision of erven, submission of applications and the control of beneficiaries. For those functions, the council is mainly interested in the housing and erven backlog within each area.

However core issues that need to be addressed are summarized in the table below:

CORE ISSUES	DESCRIPTION
Housing backlog	Housing is a basic need and many of the people in Kopanong has insufficient housing. The housing backlog in Kopanong is high, approximately 5000 (see specific number on p.17) and will have to be addressed to provide quality of life to these citizens.
Availability of residential land	In most areas, the future expansion of residential areas are hampered by the availability of open land . The municipality will have to focus on in-fill planning and securing land from surrounding and willing land sellers.
Administration and Management of projects	To ensure proper construction and transfers, as well as countering corruption, all housing projects will have to be managed properly.
Housing maintenance and support	To address the backlog the community will need to build their own houses, but they will need the relevant support. Capacity building programmes need to be undertaken to assist people in building their own houses and to maintain the houses they have built or received.
Related services infrastructure requirements	Housing projects should not be seen in isolation and support service infrastructure will have to be supplied to areas earmarked for housing development. The subsequent costs and ability of the municipality to deliver such services should also be considered.

Cemeteries

The underlying causes of the abovementioned realities as well as the resulting core issues that need to be addressed are summarized in the table below:

CORE ISSUES	DESCRIPTION
Insufficient capacity of existing sites.	Due to the rapid rate that cemeteries are occupied many of the cemeteries can only provide in the short-term need. New cemeteries will have to be developed in Kopanong
Public facilities at cemeteries	Most of the cemeteries in Kopanong are not provided with public facilities. Unfortunately these facilities are a target for vandalism and are thus expensive to maintain.
Possible effects of HIV/AIDS	The number of deaths has increase drastically over the last few years mostly due to HIV/AIDS. Reducing the number of people infected with HIV/AIDS will reduce the short-term need for cemeteries.

Economic development -

Core issues that need to be addressed are summarized in the table below:

CORE ISSUES	DESCRIPTION
Agriculture - Highest contributor to GDP	A large burden on the agricultural sector and makes the region very vulnerable to factors influencing agriculture. Many of these factors cannot be controlled such as the weather and prices. To limit the vulnerability to markets it is important to add value to products before it is exported out of the municipality.
Good agriculture potential	The Kopanong area has proven that it has good agricultural potential. This should be exploited, but as mentioned above the necessary supporting sectors will have to be developed before the agricultural sector can expand.
Role of emerging farmers	Emerging farmers need support from existing commercial farmers and the Department of Agriculture in terms of knowledge and information sharing. The agricultural sector should be made more accessible to emerging farmers.

Tourism Development

To promote the area is to the advantage of all the people of Kopanong. Improved tourism improve and promote investment to the area.

CORE ISSUES	DESCRIPTION
Co-ordination of efforts	To maximise the potential of tourism within the area it is important that there is a coordinated approach in planning and developing the tourism industry. This will limit duplication and strengthen existing efforts.
Cultural tourism attraction	The cultural diversity of the area, coupled to the increase in international cultural interest should be exploited as integral part of the tourism effort i.e. witblits festival
Accessibility of facilities	Accessibility refers to both physical accessibility as well as socio-economic affordability.
Specific tourism marketing	Lake Gariep, Game reserve, Jagersfontein Mine, Battlefields, Historical buildings, and Fuaresmith horse run

CORE ISSUES	DESCRIPTION
Women development activities	To maximise the potential of labour within the area it is important that there is a coordinated approach in planning and developing women activities. This will limit duplication and strengthen existing efforts.
Wholesale and retail increase	This sector reflects a blooming growth and should be investigated for assistance

Skills Development and Training

Linked with national initiatives to develop skills, Kopanong are faced with realities and challenges.

CORE ISSUES	DESCRIPTION
Cost of infrastructure and services	To establish industries are expensive. The key is to develop what is existing and to encourage and support people to start small.
Organized and mobile labour force	A large contribution to the high unemployment rates are the fact the a major portion of the potential labour market is unskilled or unstructured, making it difficult to access information and opportunities which might arise.
Skilled labour force	Skilled labourers are leaving the area constantly and should be engaged in the LED process to retain them. Unskilled labourers should also be trained locally for local potentials and needs.
Tertiary	Education on tertiary level needs to be supported.

Education is mainly driven by higher provincial structures and the role of the municipality is only seen as one of supporting SGBs, liaising with the Department of Education, assisting in the provision of land and facilities, and promoting regional policies aimed at maintaining a high quality of education of both the younger learners as well as adults and the labour market.

Core issues that need to be addressed are summarized in the table below:

CORE ISSUES	DESCRIPTION
Secondary pass rate	If the secondary pass rate are low it leads to more people having limited opportunities to jobs. Poor attendance by both children and teachers are a problem.
Discipline of learners and educators	Discipline or lack thereof is the largest single contributor to poor pass rates. Mechanisms should be considered to address discipline of both learners and educators.
Parent Involvement	Parent involvement in the education of their children, as well as the general management, maintenance and functioning of the school and its facilities should improve education standards.
Adult literacy	High levels of adult illiteracy occur within the various areas of the community and this in return increases poverty and health risks due to ignorant residents. The local ABET programme will have to be expanded and promoted to address this issue.
Tertiary education opportunities	The rural areas as well as smaller towns do not have direct access to local tertiary satellite education services. This results in a rapid decline in the higher education levels within the area as well as an outflow of youth seeking education opportunities in major centres. Local access to student loans, satellite services and information could remedy this situation.

Health and Welfare

Core issues that need to be addressed are summarized in the table below:

CORE ISSUES	DESCRIPTION
Sufficient capacity of facilities	Clinics in Kopanong cannot cope with the demand on the services provided due to limited personnel.
Specialized equipment for emergency cases	Due to the major roads (such as N1) crossing through the municipality serious accidents occur from time to time and specialized equipment is needed to deal with patients.
Functioning of regional health system	Residents from Kopanong have difficulty in accessing regional health facilities timeously due to a referral system.
Health services to rural households	Rural areas are not served well by health services. Too little visits to service points and the limited care provided by the mobile clinics are the biggest problems.

Public safety and security

The municipality needs to support police services in combating crime in the area. Specific core issues that need to be addressed are summarized in the table below:

CORE ISSUES	DESCRIPTION
Mainly assault and theft	Assault and theft accounts for most of the crime reports. Rural communications channels and community co-operation could assist in reducing these crimes.
Increase in violent crimes and substance abuse	A slight, but notable increase in violent crimes and domestic violence has been experienced in recent times and is for most part associated with substance abuse. Community awareness and co-operation should be able to curb these crimes.
Community co-operation	Intelligent policing is dependent on the input of the entire community in terms of both resources and basic information. Currently these efforts of community involvement is hampered by intimidation and the fact that all roleplayers are not involved in a structured system. A Sectoral Policing Forum could address these problems.
Capacity of local stations	The capacity of the SAPS stations is limited due to a lack of proper equipment and vehicles and sufficient numbers of police officers. This problem is caused by a lack of financial resources.

Sport and recreation

The development of the youth and recreation facilities for the people in the areas remains a high priority for Kopanong. The underlying core issues that need to be addressed are summarized in the table below:

CORE ISSUES	DESCRIPTION
Quality of existing facilities	Existing sport facilities in the area to be maintained. And/or improved
Co-ordination of sporting codes	Co-ordination of various different sporting codes within the area which could improve the utilisation. A functioning local sports committee would be able to address these issues of co-ordination.

Environmental Management

The physical environment and resources in the area needs to be monitored and protected. Although this function is managed by the District Municipality, it is cutting across the various development issues to be address by the municipality during the implementation of the IDP. All the strategies and projects should take into consideration the existing environmental problems and threats as well as the environmental assets which require protection and controlled management.

2.10 SWOT Analysis

Areas for development were brainstormed and opportunities identified.

Agriculture

Land reform and commonage projects must be supported with access to proper infrastructure and financial and technical support. Furthermore, projects identified by NAFU are aimed at enhancing the primary agricultural sector by introducing more emerging farmers into the industry as primary farmers

List of Catalytic Projects

- Stock farming – Nguni cattle, heifers/bulls/steers sheep
- Crop farming – soya beans, cassava
- Fish farming

Areas of opportunity for Kopanong Municipality

- Grain crops – the Free State province is major producer of maize and from this competitive advantages can be derived in the manufacturing sector through producing maize meal right in Kopanong. Right now, the raw material is taken to Gauteng and KZN for processing and production of this product. More land can be used to plough other grain crops such as barley and wheat.
- Oilseeds – there is an opportunity to plant soyabeans, groundnuts and sunflower, with opportunities in the tertiary sector for production of cooking oil and other products.
- Fruits – with the availability of grapes, opportunity exist for the wine industry to grow.
- Vegetables – with two of South Africa's busiest freeways, N1 and N6, cutting across the Kopanong municipal area, the potential for fresh vegetable production is high. Free State is well known for producing potatoes. Opportunities for warehousing and transport logistics exist, as well as processing of vegetables.
- Floriculture – again this is a big industry and export opportunities exist, especially with the Bloemfontein airport just 120 kilometers away from Kopanong.
- Aquaculture – while the Free State province is land-locked, Kopanong has the right climate and water resources for fresh water fish farming and processing for export and national markets.
- Cash crops – Kopanong municipality can explore the possibility of engaging in cash crops such as cotton and other innovative crops.
- Red meats – livestock such as cattle and sheep are already in stock in Kopanong. This leads to opportunities for establishment of abattoirs for production of red meat, such as beef, mutton lamb, venison, etc.
- White meats – poultry production provides ample opportunity for small and new entrants. The processing can be down-scaled to SMME levels.

- Dairy farming – the municipality is particularly poised for economic comparative advantage in milk production due to existence of stock farming.
- Non-edible animal products – leather hide, wool and other by-products are comparative advantages that can be used in conjunction with livestock production already in place within the municipality to package or produce leather and wool products
- Agro-based pharmaceuticals – cultivated and indigenous medical plants and crops present a wide possibility of economic opportunities. This relatively new field that can be exploited to the benefit of new entrants in agriculture and agro-processing. Products for tourism can also be produced from these plants.
- Bio-fuels – this field has a high potential of growth with the increase of cost of fossil-based crude oil on the world market. There is a prevalence of alternative bio fuels that can be produced and processed in the municipality, e.g., soyabean and sunflower based

Potential Catalytic Projects

- Tannery
- Dairy products
- NAFU's integrated supply chain model using emerging farmers formed into Commodity Associations
- CASP projects
- Xhariep value adding project in Trompsburg
- Oppermans irrigation project
- Commonages projects

Manufacturing

Although Kopanong is not too near Sasolburg, the existence of Sasolburg within the Free State province has competitive advantages for the municipality in the petro-chemical industry. In fact, this is one of the sectors that have been identified for state support in the National Industrial Policy Framework. It would be prudent for Kopanong to take advantage of the closeness of the raw material from Sasolburg and utilize those to create jobs and grow its economy.

Downstream of the petro-chemical sector are the plastic products and rubber products sectors, which are home to many smaller companies making many thousands of products which are used across the board of the South African economy, in manufacturing and in consumer markets.

The FSGDS has also identified other manufacturing sub-sectors as potential for foreign direct investment (FDI):

- Farm machinery and equipment
- Assembly of tractors, harvesters and combines
- Other opportunities can be sourced from the sectors targeted by the NIPF

Tourism

Areas of opportunity for Kopanong

- Being home to the world-class Gariep Dam
- Having good nature reserves
- The splendour and variety of the scenic and natural beauty
- Existence of rich historical and archaeological heritage of the municipality
- Proximity to the neighbouring country of Lesotho as an important source of foreign tourists

- Proximity to the major national roads, N1 and N6, as another important source of domestic tourist from other provinces

Potential Catalytic Tourism Projects

- The Gariep Dam nature reserve and other nature reserves
- The Lake Gariep tourism route
- The Horizon route
- Heritage and Trans-Gariep museum
- Lake Gariep events and attractions: water sports, cycling, boats trips
- The upgrade of the dam resort in Bethulie
- International annual horse racing in Fauresmith
- The Witblits Festival
- The heritage of Wolmekka in Edenburg
- Adam Kok heritage, museum and monument in Phillipolis
- Tourism development on the historical concentration camp (Norvals Pont) in Springfontein and the three graves that were erected in Fauresmith
- Market Jagersfontein as the first to receive electricity and running water
- The existence of the biggest mine hole dug by hands in Jagersfontein
- Hunting and game farming

Mining

Areas of opportunity and catalytic projects

Even though the mining sector is no longer as beneficial for the Kopanong communities, the revival of the Jagersfontein mine is eagerly awaited. Unfortunately, it is currently the only mining project that has been identified. Opportunities are fundamentally linked to BEE and SMME's from the by-product of the mine, e.g. the use of the mining soil to manufacture ceramic tiles.

2.11 Priority Issues from a municipal Perspective

During a strategic planning session conducted in 2007, Kopanong identified development priorities and objectives that directly impact on the Integrated Development Plan.

IDP Development Priorities and Objectives

Development Priority	Objectives
Poverty and unemployment	1. To promote local tourism 2. To create an environment that is conducive for investors to invest in both urban and rural areas, including the available of suitable land for a variety of uses, e.g. business, commercial and industrial 3. To facilitate, encourage and support public and private initiatives to promote agriculture extension programmes, including processing of agricultural produce

2.11.1 Growth Objectives

Kopanong Municipality's Economic Growth Objectives

1. Increase the economic performance of the municipality by 2.5% by 2012
2. Improve socio-economic conditions in all 9 urban nodes through the provision of 100% integrated infrastructure by 2012
3. Grow a skilled labour force by investing in training and development for 100 people per annum over five years ; and
4. Support and develop entrepreneurship with an aim of having unemployment and poverty by 2012

Key Strategic Pillars for Growth

Strategic Pillars	Growth Objectives	Targets
Job-Creating Growth Sector Pillar	Increase the economic performance of the municipality by 2,5% by 2012	• 2,5% annual GGP growth • 15% increase in exports • Increase by 10% per annum in SMME contributions to GGP • Increase by 10% per annum in tourism contribution to GGP • Increase agricultural growth rate by 2% per annum • Halve unemployment by 2012 • Increase by 5% per annum in private investments and labour-absorbing activities in the secondary and tertiary sectors
Strategic Economic Infrastructure Investment Pillar	Improve socio-economic condition in all 9 urban nodes through the provision of a 100% integrated infrastructure to all by 2012	• 100% rejuvenation of the two primary growth centres' CBD's (Admin Centre: Kopanong and Heritage Centre: Philipolis) • 80% of households and all 9 urban nodes with direct access to roads that are 80% graded and 20% gravel in 5 years • 90% of households and all 9 urban nodes with access to piped water by 2012 • 90% of households with access to electricity by 2012 • 90% of households with access to proper sanitation by 2012 • 100% access to ICT networks in the entire municipal area in five years • 90% of households living in formal dwellings by 2012 • 30% increase in land access to emerging farmers • 5% latent economic potential exploitation per annum in each of the 9 urban nodes • 90% of households with access to all government services 2012 • Protection of 80% of land of high intrinsic biodiversity conservation value and 60% of land of medium intrinsic biodiversity value by 2012 • 90% of communities serviced by appropriate integrated waste management systems by 2014 • 85% of all waste disposed of in an appropriate waste management facility by 2012
Human Capital Development Pillar	Grow a skilled labour force by investing in training and development for 100 people per annum over five years	• 100% relevant skills training and placement by 2012 • 95% literacy rate by 2012
SMME Development Pillar	Support and develop entrepreneurship with an aim of having unemployment and poverty by 2012	• 50% reduction in the number of households with income below poverty line by 2012 • Increase by 10% per annum the number of small entrepreneurs in each sector

Priority Development Issues

2.7.1 Introduction

Municipal priority issues

Apart from the community priority issues that need to be addressed within the IDP projects and programmes, other over-arching issues, which relate to the entire municipal area as well as the sustainability of the municipality as a whole, also need to be identified. The IDP Steering committee analyzed both the external issues pressing on the municipality and especially the internal problem areas that need to be addressed to ensure effective internal functioning. The resulting municipal wide and institutional issues were prioritized and ranked by the Steering Committee.

Prioritisation of development issues

From the above listed priority issues, needs of both community potentially outweighs the available resources and assets of the municipality. In addition, some issues need urgent intervention. The Representative Forum therefore prioritized issues in order to take effective decisions on the allocation of resources aimed at addressing the identified problem issues.

The priority issues from both the community and other stakeholders should firstly be combined and then grouped into similar sectors eg. Water, sanitation etc. This results in a ranking of priority sectors, are presented to the Representative Forum to confirm the actuality of the results. The Representative Forum assist in ranking priority issues as indicated on the next page:

Rank	Development Sector	Ranking
1	Water	1
2	Sanitation	1
3	Waste management	2
4	Electricity and lights	1
5	Streets and storm water	2
6	Transport	1
7	Cemeteries	1
8	Housing and land	1
9	Health and welfare	1
10	Education and training	1
11	Economy (including agriculture and tourism)	1
12	Sport and recreation	2
13	Safety and security	1

Table 2.7.1 (a) Priority ranking

These priority needs, together with the core operational and management functions (requirements) form the basis of the IDP process assisted the Representative Forum in identifying the important development priorities to be addressed during the next five years.

The dynamics underlying each of these infrastructure and service priorities will be discussed according to this discussion framework in more detail below. Core issues regarding the priority areas will be addressed briefly

Water

Core issues that need to be addressed are summarized in the table below:

CORE ISSUES	DESCRIPTION
Sufficient Bulk water supply	Bulk supply of water sources as well as the maintenance of storage and purification infrastructure and equipment should enjoy highest priority as this would be the biggest direct threat of being able to provide sufficient potable water to households.
Individual connections	The continuous individual connection of erven to available reticulation networks is the most direct activity of providing water to households. Although other resource constraints exist, such connections should not be neglected as a result and should receive constant implementation. A least 3000 urban households do not have on-site water
Water provision to Rural areas	The farm workers in Kopanong have difficulties in obtaining water from the farmers, resulting in them having to travel long distances to get water and transport it to their homes. The intention is that councillors/officials should engage in negotiations with the farmers to try and persuade them to provide water to their workers
Shortage of personnel	None of the town units within the municipality has sufficient technical human resources to be able to upgrade and maintain the water infrastructure beyond basic repairs. Organisational structures should include sufficient technical personnel as far as possible.
Maintenance and upgrading of equipment	Maintenance and upgrading of equipment will facilitate the constant and uninterrupted provision of water services. Proper equipment will also ensure a long term cost saving through maintenance rather than constant replacement.
Management of Capital projects	Although the municipality does not have the capacity to design and management large capital projects yet. Constant effort should be made increase internal capacity to monitor and manage such projects to ensure compliance with internal planning and constantly becoming less dependent.

Sanitation

Core issues that need to be addressed are summarized in the table below:

CORE ISSUES	DESCRIPTION
Sufficient Bulk capacity	Bulk sewerage infrastructure capacity upgrade as well as the maintenance of such infrastructure and equipment should be viewed as the highest priority as no sanitation system can be implemented without the ability to dispose of effluent sufficiently and safely.
Upgrading sub standard services	The continuous provision of suitable sanitation services to all unserved erven is the most direct activity in addressing current backlogs.
Rural sanitation provision	Within the drastic resource shortage of the municipality, the plight of rural communities is pushed to the side. Efforts will have to be made to include rural areas within the projects and budget of the municipality
Shortage of personnel	None of the town units within the municipality has sufficient technical and human resources to be able to upgrade and maintain the sanitation infrastructure beyond basic repairs. Organisational structures should include sufficient technical personnel as far as possible.
Maintenance and upgrading of network and equipment	Maintenance and upgrading of equipment will facilitate the constant and uninterrupted provision of sanitation services. Proper equipment will also ensure a long-term cost saving through maintenance rather than constant replacement.

Waste Management

Core issues that need to be addressed are summarized in the table below:

Core Issue	Description
Condition and capacity of waste disposal sites	Waste disposal sites are in a poor condition and the fences that have been erected were stolen. The capacity of these sites is only sufficient for the short term.
Position of waste disposal sites	Water disposal sites will have to be planned for in future.
Buying of Bulk Containers with equipment	Dumping on street corners etc. result in a huge necessity to place bulk containers on strategic places for that purpose. However, the relevant equipment to remove the containers must also be obtained
Equipment for the rehabilitation of waste disposal sites	A need for a Bulldozer to rehabilitate the waste disposal sites is identified. Comparison between the purchase of a bulldozer and the renting of equipment occasionally should be done.
Illegal dumping and pollution	The entire waste management system would be ineffective if the community at large does not adhere to and support it. Illegal dumping , in especially the former township areas, places strain on the ability of the municipality to effectively remove refuse from residential areas and furthermore contributes to the pollution of the natural environment. Community education, even more effective systems and strict control measures could address this problem.

Electricity and Lights

Eskom distributes electricity throughout the region. The network is old and in desperate need of repair, the proper metering of this service will also need to be attended to.

The underlying causes of the service realities as well as the resulting core issues that need to be addressed are summarized in the table below:

CORE ISSUE	DESCRIPTION
Small cluster of erven without electricity.	The clusters of households in the various towns that are not connected to the electricity network should receive attention. These households should be connected to the network as soon as possible to provide equality of services to all.
Insufficient area lighting in some areas.	The lack of area lighting in most areas makes nightlife dangerous and difficult. Springfontein and Trompsburg identified high masts as a matter of urgency, Reddersburg communities requested street lights

Streets and Storm water

Core issues that need to be addressed are summarized in the table below:

CORE ISSUES	DESCRIPTION
Insufficient storm water in all areas.	The lack of storm water drainage contributes greatly to the poor state of roads. The provision of adequate storm water drainage will drastically limit the need for maintenance.
Weak condition of streets.	Roads are not maintained regularly with the result that the condition of poor roads deteriorate rapidly.
Established urban areas with no roads.	Streets in urban areas fulfill an important role in that it ensures the delivery of goods and services, but more importantly it forms the medium for public transport. Streets should therefore always be in a good and safe condition.
Structured maintenance programme.	Sustained maintenance is required to minimize infrastructure losses and breaks in service delivery.

Housing and Land

"Housing" is the core competency of national and provincial Government and does not fall under the core competency of the local municipality. The main focus is on the promotion of housing developments through assisting in the provision of erven, submission of applications and the control of beneficiaries. For those functions, the council is mainly interested in the housing and erven backlog within each area.

However core issues that need to be addressed are summarized in the table below:

CORE ISSUES	DESCRIPTION
Housing backlog	Housing is a basic need and many of the people in Kopanong has insufficient housing. The housing backlog in Kopanong is high, approximately 5000 (see specific number on p.17) and will have to be addressed to provide quality of life to these citizens.
Availability of residential land	In most areas, the future expansion of residential areas are hampered by the availability of open land . The municipality will have to focus on in-fill planning and securing land from surrounding and willing land sellers.
Administration and Management of projects	To ensure proper construction and transfers, as well as countering corruption, all housing projects will have to be managed properly.
Housing maintenance and support	To address the backlog the community will need to build their own houses, but they will need the relevant support. Capacity building programmes need to be undertaken to assist people in building their own houses and to maintain the houses they have built or received.
Related services infrastructure requirements	Housing projects should not be seen in isolation and support service infrastructure will have to be supplied to areas earmarked for housing development. The subsequent costs and ability of the municipality to deliver such services should also be considered.

Cemeteries

The underlying causes of the abovementioned realities as well as the resulting core issues that need to be addressed are summarized in the table below:

CORE ISSUES	DESCRIPTION
Insufficient capacity of existing sites.	Due to the rapid rate that cemeteries are occupied many of the cemeteries can only provide in the short-term need. New cemeteries will have to be developed in Kopanong
Public facilities at cemeteries	Most of the cemeteries in Kopanong are not provided with public facilities. Unfortunately these facilities are a target for vandalism and are thus expensive to maintain.
Possible effects of HIV/AIDS	The number of deaths has increase drastically over the last few years mostly due to HIV/AIDS. Reducing the number of people infected with HIV/AIDS will reduce the short-term need for cemeteries.

Economic development

Core issues that need to be addressed are summarized in the table below:

CORE ISSUES	DESCRIPTION
Agriculture - Highest contributor to GDP	A large burden on the agricultural sector and makes the region very vulnerable to factors influencing agriculture. Many of these factors cannot be controlled such as the weather and prices. To limit the vulnerability to markets it is important to add value to products before it is exported out of the municipality.
Good agriculture potential	The Kopanong area has proven that it has good agricultural potential. This should be exploited, but as mentioned above the necessary supporting sectors will have to be developed before the agricultural sector can expand.
Role of emerging farmers	Emerging farmers need support from existing commercial farmers and the Department of Agriculture in terms of knowledge and information sharing. The agricultural sector should be made more accessible to emerging farmers.

Tourism Development

To promote the area is to the advantage of all the people of Kopanong. Improved tourism improve and promote investment to the area.

CORE ISSUES	DESCRIPTION
Co-ordination of efforts	To maximize the potential of tourism within the area it is important that there is a coordinated approach in planning and developing the tourism industry. This will limit duplication and strengthen existing efforts.
Cultural tourism attraction	The cultural diversity of the area, coupled to the increase in international cultural interest should be exploited as integral part of the tourism effort. i.e. witblits festival
Accessibility of facilities	Accessibility refers to both physical accessibility as well as socio-economic affordability.
Specific tourism marketing	Lake Gariep, Game reserve, Jagersfontein Mine, Battlefields, Historical buildings, and Fuaresmith horse run

CORE ISSUES	DESCRIPTION
Women development activities	To maximize the potential of labour within the area it is important that there is a coordinated approach in planning and developing women activities. This will limit duplication and strengthen existing efforts.
Wholesale and retail increase	This sector reflects a blooming growth and should be investigated for assistance

Skills Development and Training

Linked with national initiatives to develop skills, Kopanong are faced with realities and challenges.

CORE ISSUES	DESCRIPTION
Cost of infrastructure and services	To establish industries are expensive. The key is to develop what is existing and to encourage and support people to start small.
Organized and mobile labour force	A large contribution to the high unemployment rates are the fact the a major portion of the potential labour market is unskilled or unstructured, making it difficult to access information and opportunities which might arise.
Skilled labour force	Skilled labourers are leaving the area constantly and should be engaged in the LED process to retain them. Unskilled labourers should also be trained locally for local potentials and needs.
Tertiary	Education on tertiary level needs to be supported.

Education is mainly driven by higher provincial structures and the role of the municipality is only seen as one of supporting SGBs, liaising with the Department of Education, assisting in the provision of land and facilities, and promoting regional policies aimed at maintaining a high quality of education of both the younger learners as well as adults and the labour market.

Core issues that need to be addressed are summarized in the table below:

CORE ISSUES	DESCRIPTION
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Discipline of learners and educators	Discipline or lack thereof is the largest single contributor to poor pass rates. Mechanisms should be considered to address discipline of both learners and educators.
Parent Involvement	Parent involvement in the education of their children, as well as the general management, maintenance and functioning of the school and its facilities should improve education standards.
Adult literacy	High levels of adult illiteracy occur within the various areas of the community and this in return increases poverty and health risks due to ignorant residents. The local ABET programme will have to be expanded and promoted to address this issue.
Tertiary education opportunities	The rural areas as well as smaller towns do not have direct access to local tertiary satellite education services. This results in a rapid decline in the higher education levels within the area as well as an outflow of youth seeking education opportunities in major centers. Local access to student loans, satellite services and information could remedy this situation.

Health and Welfare

Core issues that need to be addressed are summarized in the table below:

CORE ISSUES	DESCRIPTION
Sufficient capacity of facilities	Clinics in Kopanong cannot cope with the demand on the services provided due to limited personnel.
Specialized equipment for emergency cases	Due to the major roads (such as N1) crossing through the municipality serious accidents occur from time to time and specialized equipment is needed to deal with patients.
Functioning of regional health system	Residents from Kopanong have difficulty in accessing regional health facilities timeously due to a referral system.
Health services to rural households	Rural areas are not served well by health services. Too little visits to service points and the limited care provided by the mobile clinics are the biggest problems.

Public safety and security

The municipality needs to support police services in combating crime in the area. Specific core issues that need to be addressed are summarized in the table below:

CORE ISSUES	DESCRIPTION
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Increase in violent crimes and substance abuse	A slight, but notable increase in violent crimes and domestic violence has been experienced in recent times and is for most part associated with substance abuse. Community awareness and co-operation should be able to curb these crimes.
Community co-operation	Intelligent policing is dependent on the input of the entire community in terms of both resources and basic information. Currently these efforts of community involvement is hampered by intimidation and the fact that all role players are not involved in a structured system. A Sectoral Policing Forum could address these problems.
Capacity of local stations	The capacity of the SAPS stations is limited due to a lack of proper equipment and vehicles and sufficient numbers of police officers. This problem is caused by a lack of financial resources.

Sport and recreation

The development of the youth and recreation facilities for the people in the areas remains a high priority for Kopanong. The underlying core issues that need to be addressed are summarized in the table below:

CORE ISSUES	DESCRIPTION
Quality of existing facilities	Existing sport facilities in the area to be maintained. And/or improved
Co-ordination of sporting codes	Co-ordination of various different sporting codes within the area which could improve the utilisation. A functioning local sports committee would be able to address these issues of co-ordination.

Environmental Management

The physical environment and resources in the area needs to be monitored and protected. Although this function is managed by the District Municipality, it is cutting across the various development issues to be address by the municipality during the implementation of the IDP. All the strategies and projects should take into consideration the existing environmental problems and threats as well as the environmental assets which require protection and controlled management.

2.7.2 Community priority issues

Information acquired during several meetings with local communities and other stakeholders resulted in tracking the performance of the municipality against set targets in the IDP and grading development and/or service delivery in a scale of A- C priority (A-High, C-lower). The next few paragraphs summarise the regional inputs of the various areas within Kopanong.

Edenburg

Edenburg – Public Participation - Community¹

ITEM	GRADING	COMMENT
Telephone	C	Extension of existing telephone lines to new extensions
Street and Storm Water	B	Upgrading of internal streets and roads Upgrading of storm water system
Transport	B	Taxi Rank
Cemeteries	A	Fencing of graveyards
Housing and Land	A	Accessibility to land Improving existing mud houses
Health and Welfare	A	24-hour ambulance service Old age home
Education	A	New libraries Availability of Technikon/Technical college
Economy	A	Shopping complex Job opportunities
Sports and recreation	A	Improving existing halls

Reddersburg – Public Participation – community

ITEM	GRADING	DEVELOPMENT ISSUE RAISED
Sanitation	B	Upgrading of waterborne sanitation
Electricity and Lights	B	Streetlights
Street and Storm Water	B	Upgrading of paving roads Storm water systems
Transport	C	Construction of taxi rank
Housing and Land	B	Upgrading of dilapidated houses Accessibility to land
Health and Welfare	A	Clinics need to be opened 24 hours Funding home-based care for patients
Education and Training	A	New libraries Availability for bursaries for further studies
Economy	A	Job opportunities

Philloppois**Phillippolis - public participation**

Item	Grading	Comment
Sanitation	B	Upgrading
Electric and Lights	B	High mast street lights
Street and Storm Water	C	Storm water system Upgrading of road linking Phillippolis, Jagersfontein, Trompsburg
Housing and Land	B	Additional houses Upgrading of dilapidated houses
Health and Welfare	A	Clinics need to be opened 24 hours
Education and Training	A	New library Availability of bursaries for further studies
Economy	A	Shopping complex Job opportunities

Bethulie – Public Participation – community

ITEM	GRADING	DEVELOPMENT ISSUE RAISED
Housing and Land availability		Upgrading of dilapidated houses
Cemeteries	A	Public toilets in cemeteries
Streets and storm water		Upgrading of roads Storm water system
Health and welfare	A	New clinic Day care centre Public toilets in town
Education and training	A	Construction of pre-school Hogh school combined school, adult based education Skills development centre
Economy	A	Job opportunities
Sports and recreation	B	Upgrading of existing halls Development of Bethulie resort

Gariep Dam – Public participation - community

DEVELOPMENT SECTOR	GRADING	DEVELOPMENT ISSUE RAISED
Water	A	Upgrading of extension of water reservoir and pressure towers
Sanitation	B	Upgrading of sewerage system
Waste management	A	Dumping sites
Street and Storm Water	B	Storm water system in Hydro Park
Housing and Land	B	Houses Provision of land
Agricultural Development	B	Fencing of commonage fields Equipment for farming
Health and Welfare	A	Of critical importance is operating hours of the clinics. It is hereby requested that the clinic operate 24 hours .
Cemeteries	C	Extension of cemeteries
Economy	C	Job opportunities

Springfontein – Public Participation – community

ITEM	GRADING	DEVELOPMENT ISSUE
Sanitation	B	Upgrading
Electricity and lights	A	High mast lighting
Streets and storm water	A	Upgrading roads and pavements
Transport	C	Upgrading taxi ranks and railway station
Housing and Land	B	Access to land/ownership and title deed
Health and welfare	A	Hospice for disabled and abused children
Cemeteries	B	Fencing of cemeteries
Education and training	B	Upgrading of existing library Provision and improvement of schools
Economy	A	Construction of Business centre Construction of multi-skills centre Job creation

Jagersfontein – Public Participation -community

ITEM	GRADING	COMMENT
Water	A	Improving the availability and convenient water supply
Sanitation	A	Waterborne sewerage
Street and Storm Water	B	Upgrading of internal streets and roads Upgrading of storm water system
Electricity	C	High mast street lightning
Telecommunication	C	Improving telecommunication services
Housing and Land	B	Houses Upgrading of housing units Erven backlog
Health and Welfare	A	24-hour ambulance service
Education		Training centre
Economy	B	Shopping complex Job opportunities

Trompsburg– Public Participation – community

ITEM	GRADING	DEVELOPMENT ISSUE
Sanitation	B	Upgrading
Electricity and lights	B	High mast street lighting Lightning at rail station
Streets and storm water	B	Upgrading streets and pavements
Waste Management	B	Dumping sites
Transport	B	Construction of taxi rank
Housing and Land	A	Housing Upgrading un-used sites
Health and welfare	A	Hospice for elderly 24-Hour clinic service and doctor 24-Hour Ambulance service
Cemeteries	B	Fencing of cemeteries
Education and training	A	New library High school with classes to grade 12 Upgrading of creche
Economy	B	Camp for live stock

Faurismith – Public Participation – community

ITEM	GRADING	DEVELOPMENT ISSUE
Sanitation	C	
Electricity and lights	B	High mast light Electrification of some houses
Streets and storm water	B	Proper storm water drainage system
Waste Management	B	New landfill site
Transport	B	Taxi rank
Housing and Land	B	More low cost housing
Health and welfare	A	A twenty four hour clinic A permanent doctor for the area Accessible ambulances services
Cemeteries	A	Equipment for digging the grave Fencing and building of ablution bloc
Education and training	C	A satellite FET college
Economy	A	Initiative of job intensive projects Transparent process of tendering Youth development projects
Sports and recreation	B	Sports ground Multipurpose sports center

Conclusion

Together with the regional analysis, sector plan analysis and the needs identified by the community through a public participation process, strategic objectives are being prioritized and formulated for the next life span of the IDP in this review period.